IOANNES SYLVESTER

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA

BIBLIOTHECA SCRIPTORUM MEDII RECENTISQUE AEVORUM

CONDITA A LADISLAO JUHÁSZ

SERIES NOVA

TOMUS XV

INSTITUTUM LITTERARUM
ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICAE
SECTIO LITTERARUM RENASCENTIUM

IOANNES SYLVESTER

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA

EDIDIT, INTRODUXIT ET COMMENTARIIS INSTRUXIT

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AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ • ARGUMENTUM KIADÓ
BUDAPEST, 2006

The publication of the present volume has been sponsored
by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

Manuscriptum praesentis
voluminis examinavit
STEPHANUS SZATHMÁRI

Praefationem et commentarios
in Anglicum transtulit
ELISABETH HELTAI

Translationem examinavit
THOMAS R. HOOVER

ISBN 963 446 392 4

HU ISSN 0133-6711

Edit Argumentum Kiadó, Budapest
Editio princeps: 2006

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Preface

János Sylvester's life and work

János Sylvester's work (c. 1504 – before 1552) is of innovative significance in the development of the Hungarian language approach and the grammatical literature. From the aspect of Hungarian literal and cultural history, it is especially important that Sylvester worked on the improvement of his mother tongue in Erasmus' and Luther's spirit with a scientific exaction. According to our present knowledge, he edited the first systematic Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, published in this volume.

There is a document known since the 16th century according to which the Hungarian humanist poet, Janus Pannonius, working in the second half of the 15th century, prepared a Latin–Hungarian grammar. Later on, this work was mentioned again and again, and there were some in the 18th century who claimed to have seen Janus Pannonius's grammar with their own eyes. The debate on his possible authorship has gone on for a long time in Hungarian literature. However, no proof has appeared on the basis of which we could conclude that the lost or hidden Latin–Hungarian grammar assigned to Janus Pannonius is not really his work. Based on the available data, we can assume that in the second half of the 18th century specimens of an old bilingual grammar were known which were not those of János Sylvester's *Grammatica Hungarolatina*. Still, until we have unequivocal proof of an earlier, similar work, we must consider Sylvester the author of the first Hungarian Grammar.

Few details are known of János Sylvester's life. We know exactly from *Grammatica Hungarolatina* that he was born in Szinérváralja, in East Hungary's Szatmár county (Seini, Rumania). He probably completed his secondary studies in the urban school of the nearby mining city, Nagybánya (Baia Mare, Rumania).

He enrolled in the University of Cracow in 1526, where he met for the first time the numerous manifestations of the language approach of European humanism. As is well-known, the most important works of the different grammatical trends were published one by one in Cracow. Sylvester himself contributed to the editions of grammatical publications, which we will describe later.

Sylvester's first known literary work was issued in Cracow. *The Rosarium Celeste Virginis Mariae...* includes two Latin poems. The distichs of the first poem tell Virgin Mary's life based on the rhythmical prayers written about Virgin Mary's delights and originating in the Middle Ages. The second poem is the story of Saint Clement of Rome written in Sapphoic lines.

In 1529, Sylvester enrolled in the University of Wittenberg and took lectures from Melanchthon. From 1534 on, he lived in West Hungary, Sárvár, in the house of his patron, Tamás Nádasdy, and taught in the elementary school of the small settlement. He was probably in Wittenberg for the second time at some point between the end of 1534 and the beginning of 1536. This is proven by – among others things – the numerous common features of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and the Latin–German grammars widely available there at that time.

Sylvester started to translate the New Testament into Hungarian in the middle of the 1530s. For the printing of the work, Tamás Nádasdy established a workshop in Újsziget, near Sárvár. *Grammatica Hungarolatina* was its first publication in 1539, a "prestudy" to the great task, the Hungarian New Testament.

Sylvester not only created the first theoretical system of the Hungarian language, but as a translator he also showed how to recreate the sacred texts in his mother tongue keeping in mind the severity of the humanists' Bible criticism. He worked on the grounds of Erasmus's Greek–Latin edition. The greatest result of his linguistic interest is that after the earlier partial translations he was the first to prepare a complete Hungarian New Testament. The work came to light in Sárvár-Újsziget in 1541.

From the aspect of printing history, its special significance is that it is the first book produced in Hungary in the Hungarian language. For Hungarian literary history, it is extremely important that Sylvester wrote a preface to the whole work and to certain parts in Hungarian distichs. After the earlier primitive mother-tongue expression of some lines, these are the first longer, prosodically perfect Hungarian metrical poems of literary value. From the explanations attached to the translation, the discussion titled "Testimony about such verbs (=words) that are not understood in their own contexts (=in their own, first meaning)" is of high value from the viewpoint of critical history. Sylvester here discourses on the metaphoric way of expression; he considers this figurative language the value of the contemporary Hungarian love poetry consisting of flower songs that are textually almost unknown today.

Sylvester embodied the Erasmian idea of the "homo trilinguis". Making use of his skills in sacred languages, he joined the University of Vienna upon Tamás Nádasdy's recommendation. He was a professor of Hebrew from 1543, and Greek from 1546 until 1550. His Latin poems were published: his elegy against the Turks (1544), his poem personalizing Vienna (1546), the epitaph of Queen Anna (Anna Jagello, wife of the Hungarian king, Emperor Ferdinand I) (1548),

the lament of Jesus resurrected (about 1550), the lament of faith (1551). There are no other data available about his life and death.

János Sylvester's linguistic works

At the University of Cracow, Sylvester belonged to the famous English humanist, Leonard Cox's Erasmian circle. In Hieronymus Vietor's press, he also collaborated on editions of grammatical manuals. His first work of this kind was to prepare the Hungarian interpretations of a basic Latin grammar. Its basis, the Latin *Rudimenta* is an extract of Donatus's *Ars Minor*, which was edited by the Lüneburg school professor, Christianus Hegendorphinus (Christian Hegendorff). The heart of the booklet is the discussion of the eight traditional parts of speech. The rules are illustrated with examples taken from the classic Latin authors and the Bible. From the viewpoint of grammatical literature in national language, the German, Polish and Hungarian interpretations are especially important. Most of the time, these are paradigms parallel to Latin and sometimes terms in national language.

The idea of the four-language edition originated with the printer, Vietor, as he tells it in his commendation. The commendation is addressed to Georgius de Logkschau (Georg von Logau), the counsel and ambassador in Poland to Ferdinand I. The German amendments surely came from Hegendorff. The author of the Polish interpretations must have been Vietor himself, and the Hungarian parts were surely written by János Sylvester. He says so in his recommending poem attached to the end of the work. It is especially interesting to observe Sylvester's first experiences when he compares his mother tongue to Latin. He calls the Hungarian language "Paeon". The name "Paeon" for a nation was identified with the Pannons by the Byzantine grammarians. It is common knowledge that in the Roman age a part of the later Hungary belonged to the province of Pannonia. Sylvester excuses himself for the rudeness of the name "Paeon" in case it hurts the ears of those accustomed to the clarity of Latin:

> Quandoquidem Rhomana phrasis, non semper aperte
>   Accipit externum, in flexibus, illa, sonum,
> Paeonicum si forte tuas offenderit aures,
>   Errori lector candide parce precor.

This is worth noting because in his later working periods Sylvester self-consciously praises the virtues of the Hungarian language. In *Grammatica Hungarolatina* for instance, he even argues with Melanchthon who claimed that the article only existed in Greek and German. Sylvester proudly emphasizes that Hungarian surpasses Latin in this respect because it also uses articles.

On the last page, the Hungarian *Our Father* and *Hail Mary* strengthen the Hungarian elements of the four-language *Rudimenta* of Cracow from 1527. From the three national languages, long coherent texts can be read only in Hungarian in the publication. The booklet is especially significant to Hungarian literary history because it is the oldest known presswork which contains a coherent Hungarian text.

Sylvester's second grammatical work, a collection of conversations adapted to schoolchildren's intellectual level, also belongs to the type of textbooks spread in elementary Latin education. In 1527, Vietor published several works of this kind. One of them, the rector of Nürnberg, Heyden Sebald's work entitled *Puerilium colloquiorum formulae*, includes Hungarian translations of the conversations as well as German and Polish. This is also surely Sylvester's work, just like the Hungarian interpretations of the *Rudimenta* published some months before. This publication also closes with a Latin recommending poem in which Sylvester generally depicts the usefulness of knowledge with humanist commonplaces. Even if he does not refer to his own role in the birth of the work, we have no reason to suppose that the writer of the recommending poem is not the same as the author of the Hungarian versions of the conversations. The comparison of the lingual characteristics of the *Puerilium colloquiorum formulae* and the *Rudimenta* also confirms Sylvester's authorship.

What makes the Hungarian text especially valuable is that it does not insist on following the Latin sample, but interprets the conversations in different situations quite freely. In this way, it truly reflects the living language usage and expressions from the first half of the 16th century. Thus, it is a precious document not only for linguistics but also for cultural history.

Puerilium colloquiorum formulae had several further editions. We know about three other Cracow editions of the four-language version: from 1531, 1535, and 1552 – and it is absolutely possible that others might turn up. For use in Hungarian schools, it was published many times in different towns. Approximately 15 versions of it are known or can be assumed; the latest from about 1800. There are some that only include the Latin and Hungarian conversations. Sylvester's outdated expressions were later updated to more modern ones. The phonetic phenomena were also altered such as the í-tendency typical of Sylvester's dialect. The material was formed according to the needs of the nations living in the territory of historical Hungary: there is for instance a Latin–German–Czech version as well. The Czech edition was adapted for the Protestant Slovakians of Upper Hungary who used the language of the Bohemian Czech Bible-translation as literary language.

Grammatica Hungarolatina

Parallel to the discussion of Latin grammar, in this work Sylvester attempted to methodically elaborate the regularities of his mother tongue as well. It is easy to see that his endeavors are connected to the best humanist traditions. As is well-known, on the initial level of a humanist Latin education Alexander de Villa Dei's *Doctrinale* was replaced by Donatus's elementary compendium throughout Europe. Fixing the regularities of vulgar languages is in close connection with Latin grammars. The development of the grammatical literature of national languages is an exciting chapter in the history of linguistics.

Simultaneously with the humanist culture of Latin, attention turned more and more toward the national languages all over Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. For exigent language use, the norms were searched for in the classic authors' texts and in the Latin grammarians' summaries. Certain humanists aristocratically and loftily considered national languages barbaric, but others accepted the reality of mother tongue communication, and they tried to harmonize the use of national languages with the new educational intentions. This was justified by practical needs as well: the scientific Latin was not suitable for everyday tasks. Besides administration, mother tongue played an increasingly strong role in literature and linguistics as well, national identity was expressed by its judgement. This is why the cultivation of national languages was considered important. Regarding vernacular languages, the apologetic voice became more and more panegyric. The Italian humanists' example was followed also in the areas north of the Alps. Being grammatical meant the means to measure the value of national languages, thus, the possibility to describe the language grammatically. For the systematization of vulgar languages, Latin grammar was the example. As a result of the parallel elaborations, came the realization that certain national languages could not be adjusted to Latin in all respects. The formation of the grammars of living European languages and the recording of language norms started with listing the regularities related to unique features. The development of grammatical literature effectively contributed to the birth of language standards.

As a result of the detailed examination of medieval Latin teaching, it is clearly visible how the road lead from Latin grammatical comments to the systematization of vulgar languages into national languages. In the beginning, the Latin material was accompanied by only Latin explanations. Later, however, to circumscribe the parts to be enlightened, not only Latin synonyms were used, but some expressions in national language also appeared. This created the frame in which mother tongue explanations gradually transcended the limits of a simple comment. This happens when certain mother tongue expressions appear not only as arbitrary or accidental substitutes for Latin synonyms but the Latin text can be read in an exact mother tongue translation.

As we can see, Sylvester's first grammatical works are Hungarian amend-

ments to Latin–German manuals. In education in German language areas, mother tongue had its biggest role in the Donatus editions. The ways in which mother tongue could better serve the understanding of Latin were shaped in the first decades of the 16th century. Regarding the relationship of national language and Latin, two ideas can be distinguished in the education.

The most outstanding humanists – such as Rudolphus Agricola or Melanchthon – supposed that mother tongue could be a suitable aid in studying Latin, but only at the beginning. The examples in national languages are useful on an elementary level but the aim is to make Latin the language of communication in education as soon as possible. For a highly educated humanist the most important thing is to perfectly express himself in Latin both in writing and speaking, this is why he must get used to speaking Latin as early as possible in school. Therefore, the German examples serve exclusively the better understanding of Latin: they mostly appeared in the paradigms or as interpretations of certain words. It was not considered important to word the rules in German.

According to the other theory, mother tongue is not only an aid to studying Latin. The representatives of this trend strove to teach the students the system of their own language parallel to the acquisition of Latin grammar, and make them able to describe the system in German as well. These aims were realized best in the bilingual Donatus editions, so the parallel Latin–German Donatus editions are considered the direct antecedents to the grammars elaborating the German language in German.

According to István Szathmári, in the second quarter of the 16th century there were three ways to the discovery of the Hungarian language – similarly to that of other vulgar languages. The Hungarian explanations, examples and paradigms attached to Donatus's Latin grammar mark the first way; the rules worded during translation are the second; and the third is the use of the mother tongue in scholarly education. As a result, students could not only more easily acquire Latin grammar, but also the rules of the Hungarian language.

Thanks to the Cracowian printer, Hieronymus Vietor, the Polish and Hungarian interpretations were annexed to Hegendorff's work among the innumerable Latin–German Donatus editions. From the treatments in national language, the complete grammatical systems of neither the Hungarian nor Polish languages are visible, but it is still extremely important that they, like the German, also appear parallel to Latin. Thus in the 1527 *Rudimenta*, the systematization of Hungarian also began alongside the two other living languages used in Central Europe, for the time being adapted to the Latin grammar categories.

In his parallel Latin–Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, János Sylvester was already striving for the complete systematization of his mother tongue. The only sample at our disposal does not contain a syntax. The question has arisen whether the solitary sample is incomplete. There are assumptions that a syntax might have been connected to it which has been lost. This can be concluded from two allusions in the available text which refer to

the second book. However, there has also arisen the explanation that Sylvester mechanically included these allusions, taken from one of his models, but did not write a syntax.

In our opinion, the existing specimen is complete. The "Liber secundus" is first mentioned after the second possible grouping of the main parts of grammar (orthographia, prosodia, etymologia, syntaxis). Sylvester refers to the division explained earlier (littera, syllaba, dictio, oratio), and he emphasizes that the two groupings are closely connected: "Quae superioribus ita sunt cognatae, ut ab illis separari nullo modo possint. Orthographia enim litterarum est, prosodia syllabarum, etymologia dictionum, syntaxis orationum. De quibus singulis consilium non est hoc loco agere, sed de orthographia tantum, et quidem quoad eius fieri potest, brevissime. Si quis plura his hac de re desiderat, legat ea, quae secundo tractantur libello." (On page 33 in the present edition.)

He specifies that he only talks about orthography at a given place (hoc loco) and those wishing to know more should read what the second book discusses. This means that the second book contains the parts succeeding orthography.

At the end of the part about orthography, Sylvester also refers to the second book. In the first part, some prosodic questions are mentioned as well (accentus). After some examples, the author continues as follows: "Dictionum quippe accentum unicuique natura in patrio sermone, absque ullis praeceptis suppeditat. Exempla peregrinarum harum vocum copiosa ex libro secundo, quem nominatim huic rei dicavimus, peti cum possint, nullis hic nos usi sumus exemplis." (On page 35 in the present edition.) So as for the accent of certain words in mother tongue everybody can rely on his or her own natural language instinct, no rule is needed. Numerous examples referring to foreign languages are offered in the second book, which is exactly about the accent and pronunciation of certain words.

It is doubtless that there is neither a "Liber primus" nor "Liber secundus" internal title within the text. Nevertheless, both cited allusions clearly reveal that by the second book Sylvester means the material following orthography (and prosody discussed with it), and from that he means the information about certain words (dictio). This is morphology (etymologia), the discussion of the certain parts of the speech (partes orationis), or, in our thinking today, that of the word categories. This is contained within the major part of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*. Thus, we have no reason to presume a lost syntax, because Sylvester's two allusions to the second book refer to the thoroughly elaborated morphology.

From a culture historical aspect, we have to emphasize that János Sylvester's activity perfectly corresponds to the language cultivating endeavours of contemporary Europe. We have briefly referred to the development of the grammatical literature of national languages. On the basis of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* we can see that, thanks to János Sylvester in the first half of the 16th century, the Hungarian language exactly fit into the process by which the systematizations of different national languages were born one by one out of a scientific need, leaning on, but inexorably breaking away from the guidance of Latin grammar.

The earlier editions and the literature of Grammatica Hungarolatina

From the original edition of the work, the presswork made in Sárvár-Újsziget in 1539, one single sample is known, which is kept in Budapest, in the National Széchényi Library. (Its reference is RMNY 39). Between 1808 and 1997, the modern transcription of the text was published four times by two editors, twice the facsimile of the original presswork was also issued. (See the *Bibliography.*) Zoltán Éder (*Sylvester Grammatikájának utóéletéről, On the Afterlife of Sylvester's Grammar*, Bp., 1990) mentions an 1807 edition as well, edited by Ferencz Kazinczy. Éder was probably mislead by incorrect bibliographic data. The 1807 seems improbable because in Kazinczy's letters of that year there is not a word about Sylvester's grammar but he often mentions it from August of 1808 on. It is hard to imagine that if the efforts going on for years had finally brought a result, Kazinczy would not have reported on it. He also speaks about the edition of 1808 in his *Pályám emlékezete (Memories of my Career)*. Furthermore, it could not be accidental that in the preface of the 1808 edition Kazinczy writes the following about his earlier plan: "I can finally see my wish coming true, and I am hastening to publish it so that we can have for the second time what time has, with envy, taken away from us". If the work had been published between 1539 and 1808, he should have called the last edition the third one.

Besides the editions of the text, the Hungarian translation must also be mentioned. (See the *Bibliography.*) The 16th-century presswork is difficult to read; it has lead to many misunderstandings. The text editions were not made with a critical demand, and they contained several errors. The facsimiles as such are not appropriate for the right reading; they were published in small numbers and, indeed, are hardly available. This is why the present edition of the work is justified.

To survey the literature of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, Piroska Lilla Nagyné's *Sylvester János bibliográfia (Bibliography of János Sylvester)*, published in 1987, is indispensable since it summarizes the entries so far. From the earlier literature, we must mention by all means János Balázs's monograph (*Sylvester János és kora, János Sylvester's Life and Age*, Bp., 1958). Balázs's results are mostly correct today as well, however, in the light of more recent research they would need amendments or modifications at some points. From the viewpoint of linguistics history, Sylvester's work is the most thoroughly summarized by István Szathmári (*Régi magyar nyelvtanaink és egységesülő irodalmi nyelvünk, Our Old Grammars and Uniting Literary Language,* Bp., 1968, 69–139.) The literature relating to *Grammatica Hungarolatina* after 1987 is collected in the bibliography attached. From the viewpoint of research history, Zoltán Éder's study referred to above is of special importance.

About the present edition

The original presswork does not contain chapter titles. The beginnings of the main parts are signed by figurative initials. The recommending poems and the recommending letter is followed by the general introduction and the summary of Hungarian spelling, and then by Donatus's eight parts of speech. For higher transparency, we have marked the bigger units with Roman numerals, and have given the names of the eight parts as chapter titles. These are put into pointed brackets.

A significant part of the work is devoted to the different examples of inflection. Similarly to many other old works, in the original presswork the paradigms often appear in continuous text. The editions of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* up to now have used this solution. However, we differ from this practice in the present edition, and we give the paradigms in the form of charts. This makes the material much more transparent, and it is simpler for studying the presented grammar system. Where Sylvester organized the paradigms into charts, he often only gave their endings, the last syllable or syllables. We restore these to the complete form, again for the sake of easier tractability.

The text of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* is mostly in Latin and the use of capitals is rather inconsequential. When transcribing, we keep in mind the language use and the essential spelling characteristics of the age. Thus, in our edition the names of nations and their derivatives (Graeci, lingua Graeca, Graece), the months, and the word Christianus are always written with capitals. In other cases, we have standardized the text according to the Latin spelling used today in Hungary. We write the ranks and functions with small letters although Sylvester used capitals (Princeps, Dux, Comes, Ban). The grammar categories (nomen, verbum) are also written with small letters in continuous text. For the sake of the uniform typographical appearance, we proceed similarly in the charts and the derivative examples of the paradigms. We keep the parts wholly written with capitals if the aim of Sylvester's typographical emphasis is to accentuate the important feature of the content. Also adapting to the spelling used today in Hungary, we transcribe the word "litera", consistently written with one *t* by Sylvester, to "littera".

We do not highlight or differentiate between the orthographical variants in the Latin text. The letters and connections of letters not used today are changed to their present correspondent. The abbreviations are written out in full and the punctuation is implicitly complete, except for the cases when Sylvester made up whole sentences into the form of charts, where we have abandoned punctuation.

The treatments that serve the better understanding of the text are put into pointed brackets. This method seemed most reasonable in the derivative charts. For example, Sylvester often neglected to mark the time and mode of verbs. For the reader today, the system is much clearer if the information needed for

identification is there before the paradigms, strictly adjusting to Sylvester's grammatical concept.

For the study of the Hungarian elements, the mother tongue sections are especially important. These are published letter-perfect, including the punctuation marks not used today. In the Hungarian texts, we have not changed the original punctuation. We followed the author also in the use of capitals and small letters, except for the charts of paradigms for the typographical reason mentioned above.

In the Greek text, we supplement the missing accents. For the editing of the Hebrew texts, we owe our thanks to Pál Németh who implicitly corrected the typesetting errors of the original presswork.

There is no need for a complicated textual critical system, because there is only one edition of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, which was edited by the author. Consequently, there are no essential text variations to be regarded. In the case of corrected printing mistakes, we give the original text and marginal remarks of the original presswork in the footnotes. We also publish the sources of the citations in the text in our footnotes.

The explanations following the text mostly contain data needed for the identification of personal and geographical names not considered commonly known. We also attach short explanations to the features connected to the circumstances of the forming of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and to other areas of Sylvester's work.

As the first known systematized Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina* plays a very important role in the history of Hungarian linguistics. Its detailed presentation cannot be considered the task of this edition because in that case we would need to attach long linguistic discussions to almost each word of the text. The bibliography appended can serve as a starting point for orientation in the further literature of both Hungarian and European linguistics history.

István Bartók

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Abbreviations

Bp.	Budapest
ItK	Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények
MKsz	Magyar Könyvszemle
MNy	Magyar Nyelv

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA
in usum puerorum recens scripta
Ioanne Sylvestro Pannonio autore

De nova, apud nostros, beneficio principis nostri, imprimendi arte ad iuvenes hexastichon

Quisquis in hoc ludo studiis incumbis honestis,
Haec nova quae cernis iam cape dona libens.
Progressum spondent studiorum nanque tuorum,
Dives quae nunquam Pannonis ora tulit.
Atque tuo meritas noctesque, diesque referre
Ne cesses grates qui exhibet ista, duci.

Neanesi, anno 1539. die 14 Iunii.

Tetrastichon ad pueros

Prima, puer primis, discas rudimenta, sub annis
Imis contemptis, nec cito summa petas.
Icarus et Phäeton exemplo sint tibi, quorum
Interitum fluvius sensit, et unda maris.

Ad Theodorum filium carmen endecasyllabum

Sub Luna genito nova, novum nunc
Nato, prodit opus novo, novum sit
Ut munus pueris, novo sub anno
Qui formam studii novam sequuntur.
Ut dictat schola quam novam, novellis
Erexit pueris, in urbe noster
Princeps, quae nova, dicta, quod sit inter
Curvos, insula, fluminum recessus.
Quin tu nate, novum, precamur, ut sis
In Christi populo novo, per orbem,
Caecas, pellere quod queat tenebras
Astrorumque ducem piis, oriri
Curet pectoribus, tenelle, sidus.

In osorem

Livide quid nostrum mordaci dente libellum
Conficis, explere hoc non potes ingluviem.

EPISTOLA NUNCUPATORIA
ad Theodorum filium

Visum est mihi imprimis utile esse, Theodore, fili mi, antequam Novum Testamentum sermone nostro patrio, nostra opera, in manus exeat hominum, haec scribere προπαιδεύματα, nominatimque tibi, quem in exilio super exilium genui, nuncupare. Duplici quippe nomine. Primum, quod puerilia pueros maxime decent. Deinde, quod cui haec praeter te inscriberem habebam neminem. Prius enim haec a quibusdam contempta sunt, prius τῆς μαθαιοτεχνίας nomine damnata quam lucem essent adepta. Id autem usu venire solet partim ob malignantem horum naturam. Partim vero et potissime, quod hi nondum satis intelligunt, quantum hoc studiorum genus, rectis studiis momenti praebeat, quantumque referat ex naturali sermone peregrinum comparare. Et quamquam haec aliis parva nimis ac contemnenda videantur, tibi tamen, fili mi, magnum debet videri, quidquid a parente tuo singulari proficiscitur affectu. Insaniam sane ego *cum ceteris nationibus, modo cum tuo ac tui similium commodo qualicunque.* Ad hunc enim modum et reliquae nationes, tenuibus in suis ipsorum linguis, propositis praeceptis, teneram aetatem sensim ad altiora provehunt studia, et quasi praemansum illis praebent, nec patiuntur prius, ad summa gradum facere, quam quae primo discenda erant probe tenuerint. Qua re quantum rectis studiis consulant, res ipsa loquitur. Videmus enim apud illas iuventutem in litterarum studio brevi ad aliquod ingenii nomen pervenire, ac mox ad eruditionis fastigium ascendere. In qua etiam completur, quod proverbio dici solet; generosi arboris plantam statim cum fructu esse, cui etiam candidus studiosorum grex de profectu studiorum hisce gratulatur verbis: "Ovαιό σου ταύτης τῆς πολυμαθιας. Contra nostra iuventus aut raro admodum, aut nunquam ad bonam pervenit frugem. Id quod haud dubie evenire solet, atque studiorum verum negligat ordinem, statimque ad summa illa, neglectis aut etiam contemptis, humilibus rei grammaticae praeceptis, prosiliat. Summa enim illa (ut vere Fabius sensit) sine horum tenuium praeceptorum fundamentis stare nequeunt. Et quamvis multum laboret, eodem tamen iuxta proverbium in statu semper esse deprehenditur, ut mirari possis, quanta rebus in omnibus recti ordinis sit vis. Scribimus enim haec ad reliquarum nationum exemplum in usum elementariorum puerorum, quos publice docemus, illorum quidem praesentem, tuum vero, fili mi, futurum. Scribimus autem non otii abundantia, sed necessitate compulsi. Nam posteaquam me fortuna eo detrusit, ut elementariorum puerorum sim praeceptor, re ipsa comperi opus esse institutionum pueris in patria quoque lingua ad pernoscendas casuum doctrinas reliquamque linguae proprietatem. Accipe itaque, Theodore fili, hoc quidquid est muneris, accipe, inquam, quasi bona a parente tuo tibi debita. Neque enim aliud bonorum genus tibi nunc donare possum. Bona enim et patria et avita iure hereditario tibi debita, partim improbi cives, partim

14 quidquid – corr. ex quitquid

ii, qui presbyterorum sese nomine venditant, indigne possident. Habebis tamen haud dubie sat bona, si procedente aetate deum timere occeperis. Qui enim te intra abditos materni uteri sinus admirabili sua providentia mensibus compluribus fovit, idem editi in lucem de victu ceterisque vitae necessariis providebit. Quod autem ad curam attinet paternam, nec ipse tibi deero, iuvante me ad hoc principe meo, qui non vulgarem mei una tecum curam se gerere mihi iam olim recepit. Det tibi Deus, fili mi, incrementum.

Neanesi, 18. Kalendae Novembris Anno M. D. XXXVI.

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA
in usum puerorum nunc primum scripta,
Ioanne Sylvestro authore

<I. DEFINITIO ET PARTES GRAMMATICAE. ORTHOGRAPHIA>

Grammatica est ars recte loquendi et scribendi authoritate optimorum poetarum et oratorum constans. Docet enim primum, quae vocum inter se sit differentia. Deinde, quae dictionum componendarum ratio. Ac doctrinam quidem tradit, quae est circa litteras, syllabas et casus. Constructionem vero, quae est circa voces recte scriptas, modulatas et inflexas, quae singula nisi probe tenuerimus, nihil unquam recte vel scribimus vel enunciamus. In hoc ergo grammatica inventa est, ut recte tum loquendi, tum scribendi esset magistra. Γραμματική Graeca vox est, Latine dici potest litteratura, Betûkrûl ualo tudomań.

Partes grammaticae sunt:	littera. betû.	ut D.
	syllaba. eǵǵbefoglalas.	ut Dul.
	dictio. ighe.	ut Dulcis.
	oratio. beßid.	ut Dulcis amor patriae. Ides az hazãnak ßerelme.

LITTERA

Littera est minima pars vocis articulatae.

Az Betû az Szonak mentûl kûſsebb riße. mel'l'et betûkuel meg irhatnak.

Litterae, quibus Latini utuntur, sunt tres et viginti: a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u x y z.

Ex his quasdam certis distinguimus notis, quasdam geminamus, quo patrii sermonis voces commodius possimus ducere:

ā ć cz ę ǵ gh ÿ ij l' ń ô ſ ß t' ů.

Sunt, qui his Latinorum litteris Graecas censeant miscendas, quod equidem non probo. Neque enim sumus 'αγράμματα ζῶα, ut his Latinorum litteris sermo noster Hungaricus exprimi nequeat.

Divisio litterarum

	vocales, szotiuôk.
	consonantes, māſual zenghôk.
Litterarum aliae:	mutae, nimāk.
	semivocales, fęlßotiuôk.
	liquidae, eloluadok.

Vocales sunt quinque:	A E I O U

Vocales numero licet sint quinque, potestate tamen sunt septem. Quandoquidem (iuxta Diomedis grammatici sententiam) E et pro ϵ et η Graecis vocalibus Latini solent ponere, O vero et pro ο et ω. Praeter necessitatem itaque quidam ω in orthographia nostri sermonis litteris putat miscendum esse Latinis.

Vocales omnes in nostra lingua, ut in Hebraea, duplicis sunt et potestatis et figurae dempta I littera. Nunc enim sunt rectae, nunc obliquae.

4 Graecas – corr. ex Grecas

A aliud	rectum,	ut	dixit	mondā,	azt mondā.
	obliquum,			monda,	uǵ monda.
E	rectum,	ut	quaesivit	kereſę,	kereſę ůtet.
	obliquum,			kereſe,	kereſe enghemet.
O	rectum,	ut	fastigium	orom.	
	obliquum,		gaudium	őrőm.	
			fuligo	korom.	
			unguis	kőrőm.	
U	rectum,	ut	caro	hus.	
	obliquum,		μελλόποσις	hůs.	
				futurus.	
				sponsus.	

Ex vocalibus fiunt diphthongi. Ketßotiuők	Ae,	Musae.
	Oe,	foedus.
	Au,	audax.
	Eu,	Eurialus.

Vocales dicuntur, quod ad scribendas voces articulatas sint necessariae, hoǵ ßůkſigheſek legenek az oll'an ßoknak meg iraſāra mell'eket Betůkuel meg irhatnak.

Diphthongus Graece, geminus sonus Latine, qui maxime apparet in his duabus diphthongis: au et eu.

Consonantes sunt sedecim:
b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, x.
Quibus quidam z adiciunt.

Consonantes dicuntur, quod interdum praepositae, interdum subiectae vocalibus consonant.

Hog niha elől niha utol uettetuinn. az Szotiuőkuel egetembe tißnek zenghiſt.

Mutae, quod sine vocalium adminiculo non possint enunciari.
Hoǵ az ßotiuőknek ſeghijczighe nêlkůl ki nem mondathatnak.
Sunt autem numero novem: b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t.

Semivocales, quod dimidium vocalium potestatis habeant. Hoǵ az ßotiůők-nek fêl hatalmāt biriāk.

Sunt autem septem: f, l, m, n, r, s, x.

Liquidae, quod interdum in brevi syllaba liquescant. Hoǵ niha az rőuid eǵǵbefoglalāſban el oluaǵǵanak. Et sunt quatuor: l, m, n, r.

SYLLABA

Syllaba est proprie comprehensio litterarum enunciata. Az Eǵǵbefoglalās ſemmi nem egêb, hanem az ki mondott betůknek eǵǵbefoglalāſa. Syllaba dicitur a Graeco verbo συλλαμβάνειν, quod significat comprehendere, eǵǵbefoglalni. Latine connexiones dici possunt.

Syllabarum aliae longae, aliae breves, aliae communes.

Litterarum comprehensio

Ā rectum
ā bā dā fā gā hā kā lā mā nā pā rā ſā tā uā xā zā.

A obliquum
a ba da fa ga ha ka la ma na pa ra ſa ta ua xa za.

Ę rectum
ę bę dę fę gę hę kę lę mę nę pę rę ſę tę uę xę zę.

E obliquum
e be de fe ge he ke le me ne pe re ſe te ue xe ze.

I
ai ei ii oi ui.
Aut ay ey iy oy uy, ia ie ii io iu.

O rectum
o bo do fo go ho ko lo mo no po ro ſo to uo xo zo.

Ő obliquum
ő bő dő fő gő hő kő lő mő nő pő rő ſő tő uő xő ző.

U rectum
u bu du fu gu hu ku lu mu nu pu ru ſu tu vu xu zu.

Ů obliquum
ů bů dů fů gů hů ků lů mů nů pů rů ſů tů vů xů zů.

DICTIO

Dictio est vox articulata cum aliqua significatione, ex qua instruitur oratio, et in quam resolvitur. Az ighe ſemmi nem egêb, ha nem oll' ßo mell'et meg irhatnak, ęs ualamit iegez, mell' ßobol ßobeßid lißen, ęs mell' ßoba az ßobeßid eſmeglenn el oßtatik.

Dictionum aliae simplices, aliae compositae. Compositarum item multiplex forma. Exempla ex Donato petat puer.

ORATIO

Oratio est sermo, quae dictionibus constat. Az ßobeßid ſemmi nem egêb ha nem oll' beßillis mell' ighikbốl uaǵon.

Partes orationis sunt octo:

nomen, pronomen, verbum, adverbium, participium, coniunctio, praepositio, interiectio.

New, Newirtualo, Beßid, Beßidhezualo, Fêlrißuiúł, Eggbefoglalo, Elốl uetố, Kốzbe uetố.

	Orthographia.	Igaz irāſnak tudomāńa.
Recensentur	Prosodia.	Ineklifhez ualo tudomāń.
grammaticae	Etymologia.	Ighiknek igaz tulaydonſāgārul ualo tudomāń.
partes et hae.	Syntaxis.	Beßidnek eǵgbe ßerziſirůl ualo tudomāń.

Quae superioribus ita sunt cognatae, ut ab illis separari nullo modo possint. Orthographia enim litterarum est, prosodia syllabarum, etymologia dictionum, syntaxis orationum. De quibus singulis consilium non est hoc loco agere, sed de orthographia tantum, et quidem quoad eius fieri potest, brevissime. Si quis plura his hac de re desiderat, legat ea, quae secundo tractantur libello.

DE ORTHOGRAPHIA HUNGARICI SERMONIS

De vocalium orthographia

REGULA PRIMA

Rectam vocalium utriusque ordinis scripturam ex superioribus puer una cum exemplis facile discet.

De consonantium orthographia

REGULA SECUNDA

Hae quinque consonantes C, G, L, N, T, et praepositae et postpositae vocalibus, nonnunquam ut peregrino, nescio, quo sono efferuntur, ita litterarum combinationes, figurasque requirunt novas. Verum ut haec facilius assequantur pueri, voces Latinas cum peregrinis coniungemus. Sunt autem hae:

ac ec ic oc uc	ca ce ci co cu
acz ecz icz ocz ucz	cza cze czi czo czu
őcz űcz	cző czű
Aut	
aćz ećz ićz oćz ućz	ćza ćze ćzi ćzo ćzu
őćz űćz.	ćző ćzű

Ex his ce, ci voces sunt Latinae.

ag eg ig og ug	ga ge gi go gu
aǵ eǵ iǵ oǵ uǵ	ǵa ghe ghi ǵo ǵu
őǵ űǵ	ǵő ǵű

Et hic ge, gi voces erant Latinae.

ał eł ił oł uł	ła łe łi ło łu
aľ eľiľ oľ uľ	ľa ľe ľi ľo ľu
őľ űľ.	ľő ľű.

17 ćze ćzi – corr. ex ce ci
25 eľ – corr. ex ľe

an en in on un	na ne ni no nu
ań eń iń oń uń ỏń ủń.	ńa ńe ńi ńo ńu ńỏ ńủ.
at et it ot ut.	ta te ti to tu.
ať eť iť oť uť. ỏť ủť.	ťa ťe ťi ťo ťu. ťỏ ťủ.

De tribus generibus litterae S et eorum orthographia

REGULA TERTIA

Cum Latinus sermo unum tantum S habeat, noster tria, idque iuxta Hebraeae linguae proprietatem. Unum asperius, aliud mollius, tertium quod inter haec medium est. S asperum quidam per sch scribunt, nos facilioris tum scribendi, tum legendi gratia per ſ simplex, mollius per ß, sic et nos. Tertium item per ſ simplex sicut et primum illud, nos differentiae causa sic ƃ. Primum genus Hebraei שׁ schin dextrum, secundum ס samek, tertium שׂ schin sinistrum vocant.

aſ eſ iſ oſ uſ, ỏſ ủſ,	ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu ſỏ ſủ.
aƃ eƃ iƃ oƃ uƃ. ỏƃ ủƃ.	ƃa ƃe ƃi ƃo ƃu. ƃỏ ƃủ.
aß eß iß oß uß. ỏß ủß	ßa ße ßi ßo ßu. ßỏ ßủ.

REGULA QUARTA

Vocales in dictionibus geminari non debent, nisi ubi ratio exigit, ut in his et similibus dictionibus: Abraham, Aaron, Isaac etc. Nec accentuum notis figurari, nisi in perquam paucis locis. Fit enim, ut ibi vocales geminentur, ubi natura erant longae, aut maiore oris gestu efferendae. Dictionum quippe accentum unicuique natura in patrio sermone absque ullis praeceptis suppeditat. Exempla peregrinarum harum vocum copiosa ex libro secundo, quem nominatim huic rei dicavimus, peti cum possint, nullis hic nos usi sumus exemplis.

<II. NOMEN>

NOMEN est pars orationis cum casu corpus aut rem proprie, communiterve significans.

Az new az ßobeßidnek eǵǵ rißе, mel' tulaydon kippenn auaǵ kôzônſiguel iegez teſtes, auaǵ teſtnêlkůl ualo allatot, eſetuel egetembe.

Accidentia nominis

Nomini accidunt sex: qualitas, comparatio, genus, numerus, figura, casus.

QUALITAS
Minemůſig

Qualitas in nomine duplex est.	Propria,	quae est nomen unius.
	Appellativa,	quae est nomen multorum.

COMPARATIO
Eǵǵbehaſonlas

Comparatio item duplex.	Regularis,	quae certam sequitur regulam.
	Irregularis,	quae non.

Gradus comparationis tres: positivus, comparativus et superlativus.

Gradus comparationis formantur in patrio nostro sermone iuxta Hebraeae linguae phrasim addita aut littera, aut particula. Littera apud Hebraeos, quae vicem supplet comparativi, est מ[ן], apud nos b, particula vero eadem apud nos, quae apud illos, et comparativi, et superlativi, nempe יותר magis, inkābb et מאד valde ighen, sine quibus gradus nullo modo possunt formari apud nos, aeque ac apud illos. Exempla: albus feijr, albior feijrb, auaǵ inkābb feijr, albissimus felette ighen feijr. Bonus io, melior iobb auaǵ inkābb io, optimus felette ighen io. Est enim tam regularium, quam irregularium una formatio. Porro ut apud Latinos, ita apud nos diminutionem accipiunt quaedam comparativorum, ut grandiusculus, minusculus, naǵubbadka, kůſebbedke.

Exemplum comparationis regularis

M.	albus	albior	albissimus
F.	alba	albior	albissima
N.	album	albius	albissimum
M.	felix	felicior	felicissimus
F.	felix	felicior	felicissima
N.	felix	felicius	felicissimum
<M.>	integer	integrior	integerrimus
<F.>	integra	integrior	integerrima
<N.>	integrum	integrius	integerrimum

Exemplum irregularis

<M.>	bonus	melior	optimus
<F.>	bona	melior	optima
<N.>	bonum	melius	optimum

GENUS
Nem

Genera nominum sunt quinque.

Masculinum, ut hic magister.
Femininum, ut haec Musa.
Neutrum, ut hoc scamnum.
Commune, ut hic et haec homo.
Omne, ut hic et haec et hoc felix.

Sunt, qui hoc nomen, homo et apud Graecos et Latinos existiment masculini tantum generis esse, sub uno tamen genere femininum pariter significare, quod in nostra lingua imprimis utrum esse usus ostendit. Cum enim haec vox patria ember, propria sit virorum, usurpatur tamen interdum et de feminino sexu, addita voce, aſßoń, quae sexus distinguat, ut aſßoń ember. Cui tamen opinioni Graeci reclamant grammatici, similiter et Priscianus, qui communis dicunt esse generis. Quin et apud Hebraeos hominis vocabulum uno exprimitur verbo אנוש ,

9 integrior – corr. ex integior

quod tamen sub uno genere femininum quoque significat sexum. Est tamen et apud illos, quod genus distinguat. Nam cum verbum hoc sexum significat virilem, nihil de litteris vocabuli decedit, cum vero femininum, prima in plurali numero amittitur littera, ut אִשִׁים homines נְשִׁים mulieres. Porro ut apud Hebraeos duo tantum sunt genera praecipua, ita et apud nos, masculinum scilicet et femininum, *quae interdum per hasce particulas him, nóſtiń, eme etc. eloquimur.*

Regulae generales de nominum generibus

REGULA PRIMA

Nomina virorum officiorumque virilium, item mensium, ventorum, fluviorum, generis sunt masculini.

VIRORUM

hic	Atyla Ioannes

OFFICIORUM

hic	consul dictator praetor

MENSIUM

Ianuarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Iunius, Iulius, Augustus, September, October, November, December.

Mensium, quibus nunc utimur, vocabula subiungere nolui, propterea quod haec rebus non respondent, quae manifestum est nuper esse conficta, ab homine nescio quo. Suspicor tamen aut monachorum aut sacrificulorum esse inventum. Nec semper nostros his mensium appellationibus usos fuisse manifestum est, cum ex aliis, tum ex hoc, quod manent adhuc apud nos quaedam germana mensium vocabula. Ut omittam interim, quod ex his quaedam nostra non sunt,

6 hasce – corr. ex hascae
18 praetor – corr. ex pretor

usu tamen ita recepta, ut peregrinum videantur exuisse sonum, nempe haec: Pűnkőſt, Iuan, karaczon.

Quemadmodum Itali a re ipsa, nempe a qualitate regionis propriae, sumpto vocabulo, mensibus nomina imposuere, ita et Schytae nostri. Italia calidissima est regio, et propterea imbrifera, contra Schytia frigidissima, et ob eam rem nivifera. Itaque ab imbribus Itali mensium vocabulum traxere, Schytae nostri a nivibus. Id verum esse apud illos ostendunt, September, October, November, December, apud nos ratio vocabuli ho. Dicimus enim Bűyt elő ho. Bűyt mās ho, item Pűnkőſt haua, Iuan haua, karaczon haua etc. Verum posteaquam partim maiorum nostrorum virtute, omni memoria digna, partim et potissimum dei benignitate, mitius nacti sumus coelum, ac Schyticam regionem Pannonica commutavimus, non erat forte ineptum, et vocabuli ho, rationem mutare. Si modo id usus (apud quem est, et vis et norma loquendi) nobis permitteret, ac cum reliquis nationibus, quae omnes fere a Lunae cursu mensem denominant, dicere holdnap, et non honap, aut, ut imperiti loquuntur, holnap. Neque enim aliud sunt menses, quam dies Lunares, mense enim Luna cursum suum explet. Porro quae est differentia apud Latinos inter haec duo verba, mensis et cras, ea est apud nos inter holdnap et holnap. Haec quamquam erant minutula, arbitrati tamen sumus non nihil referre, si horum pueri admonerentur, ne unam vocem pro alia in lingua patria usurparent. Et Latini ne voces coincidant, diligentissime vitant. Caeterum, quisquis tandem ille fuit, qui mensibus apud nos nomina imposuit, poterat id aut ab anni partibus commodius facere, unicuique parti suos tribuendo menses exempli gratia. Quemadmodum nunc dicimus, Bűyt elő ho, Bűyt mās ho, pro Februario et Martio, sic dicere poteramus, Têl elő, Têl mas, Têl harmad ho. Tauaß elő. Tauaß maſod, Tauaß harmad ho etc. Aut more Romanorum numerum sequi, apud quos mensis quisque posterior incipit a numero. Dicunt enim Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October etc. sic et nos poteramus, elſő ho, maſod, harmad, neged etc. Sunt et apud poetas pulcherrimae mensium descriptiones, quae etiam huic rei materiam praestare poterant sufficientem, quas non gravabor hoc loco subiungere.

IANUARIUS

Hoc modo diem Lunae vocamus hetfű, quod initium sit hebdomadae.

Iane biceps, anni tacite labentis origo,
Solus de superis qui tua terga vides.

Ovid. I. Fastorum.

31 IANUARIUS – in marg.: Fű ho. auaǵ Erő?s ho
35 Iane biceps... Ovid. Fast. I, 65–66.

et,

Ergo ubi Iane biceps, longum reseraveris annum etc.

Ovid. 4. de Pon. El. 4.

et,

Ipse vides certe glacie consistere pontum,
Ipse vides rigido stantia vina gelu,
Ipse vides onerata ferox ut ducat Iazis,
Per medias Istri plaustra bubulcus aquas.

Idem.

et,

Undaquae iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes etc.

Virg. Geor. 3.

FEBRUARIUS

Vere novo gelidus, canis cum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit etc.

Hunc quidam etiamnum aſſu ho vocant sicut et sequentem Fů heǵ.

et,

Annus erat brevior, nec adhuc pia Februa norant,
Nec tu dux mensum, Iane biformis, eras.

Ovid. Fast. 5.

2 Ergo ubi... Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto IV, 4. 23.
5 Ipse vides... Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto IV, 7. 7–10.
11 Undaque iam... Verg. Georg. III, 361.
13 FEBRUARIUS – in marg.: Lanġ ho
14 Vere novo... Verg. Georg. I, 43–44.
19 Annus erat... Ovid. Fast. V, 423–424.

MARTIUS

Iam violas puerique legunt, hilaresque puellae
Erumpunt passim gramina, veris honos.

Ovid. 3. Trist.
Nos.

APRILIS

Aprilem memorant ab aperto tempore dictum,
quem Venus iniecta vendicat alma manu.

Ovid. 4. Fast.

MAIUS

Arboreos fetus, et humi nascentia fraga
Primus dat suaves Maius odore rosas.

Nos.

Ab hoc mense nunc quoque nostri rosas denominant, cum dicunt Půnkőſti roſa.

1 MARTIUS – in marg.: Fů heġ
2 Iam violas... Ovid. Trist. III, 12, 5.
3 veris honos
Classic reminiscence:
Tantus veris honos et odorae gratia Florae
Mart. Epigr. VI, 80. 5.
6 APRILIS – in marg.: Kiṅilo ho
7 Aprilem memorant... Ovid. Fast. IV, 98–90.
10 MAIUS – in marg.: Elő gőmőlczů ho
11 Arboreus foetus... Nos
Classic reminiscences:
Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga,
Verg. Ecl. III, 92.
caltaque Paestanas vincet odore rosas
Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto II, . 4. 28.

IUNIUS

Pabula laeta boum viridantia, falce recurva
Attondunt Iunio gramina, fenisecae.

Nos.

IULIUS sive Quintilis

Denique Quintus ab hoc fuerat Quintilis, et inde
Incipit a numero nomina quisquis habet.

Ovid. 3. Fast.

et,

– siccas insana canicula messes
Iamdudum coquit, et patula pecus omne sub ulmo est.

Persius Sat. 3.

et,

... albescit maturis messis aristis.

Ovid. 5. Fast.

AUGUSTUS sive Sextilis

... variis mitis solet uva racemis
Ducere purpureum nondum matura colorem.

Ovid. Metamor. 3.

1 IUNIUS – in marg.: Kaßalo ho
2 Pabula laeta... Nos
Classic reminiscences:
The collocation "pabula laeta" is very common; for instance, it occurs 7 times in Lucretius's works.
5 IULIUS – in marg.: Hew ho auaǵ Arato ho
6 Denique Quintus... Ovid. Fast. III, 149–150.
10 siccas insana... Pers. Sat. III, 5–6.
10 canicula – corr. ex canicla
14 albescit maturis... Ovid. Fast. V, 357.
Exactly: an quia maturis albescit messis aristis,
16 AUGUSTUS – in marg.: Szôlôirlelô ho
17 variis mitis... Ovid. Metam. III, 484–485.
Exactly:
parte rubent, aut ut variis solet uva racemis
ducere purpureum nondum matura colorem.

et,

Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

Virg. 2. Geor.

SEPTEMBER

Lenobathes gestit calcatis sordidus uvis
Menseque, castrantur vina sequente, nova.

Nos.

OCTOBER

Ut durare queant longos nova musta per annos
October cellis condit et illa cavis.

Nos.

NOVEMBER

Condita num valeant consistere vina probantur
Illo, qui nomen, mense, Novembris habet.

Nos.

DECEMBER

Vester honor veniet cum Larentalia dicam
Acceptus geniis illa December habet.

Ovid. 5. Fast.

Martialis Decembrem fumosum dixit Epig. lib. 5.

Sed lege fumoso non aspernanda Decembri,

sive quod hic mensis foco homines solet admovere, sive quod hyeme coelum atris obducitur nubibus, hinc opinor et nostros hyemem vocare ſȍtit tél.

2 Mitis in apricis... Verg. Georg. II, 522.
4 SEPTEMBER – in marg.: Szȏlȍßedȏ ho
11 OCTOBER – in marg.: Bor uetȏ ho
19 NOVEMBER – in marg.: Bor latogato ho
16 DECEMBER – corr. ex DECEMEBER. In marg.: Vigann lako ho
17 Vester honor... Ovid. Fast. III,. 57–58.
17 Larentalia – corr. ex Laurentalia
21 Sed lege... Mart. Epigr. V, 30. 5.

Ceterum ut hae mensium descriptiones nostrae optime respondent regioni, ita non omnibus. Nec nostros maiores his mensium appellationibus in regione Schytica uti potuisse manifestum est cum ex aliis, tum Ovidio, qui regionis Schyticae, in qua hyems continuatur hyemi, sterilitatem his describit carminibus:

Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra,
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.

et

Non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat uvas,
Non salices ripa robora monte virent. Etc.

Est et in Enchyridio piarum precationum similis quaedam mensium descriptio, versibus endecasyllabicis facta, quam huic loco subiungerem, nisi is libellus iam puerorum manibus passim tereretur. Et haec addidi, non quo novus vellem haberi author, sed ut ostenderem, quid nostri in appellationibus mensium poterant sequi.

VENTORUM

Eurus, qui ab ortu.
Nap keleti ßêl.
Zephyrus, qui ab occasu.
Nap eſeti ßêl.
hic Auster, qui a meridionali plaga.
Al ßêl.
Aquilo, qui a septentrione.
Fel ßêl.

Cum et in profanis litteris plurima sint ventorum vocabula, et in sacris non pauca, nos plura non novimus, quam haec quattuor cardinalia, idque iuxta Homeri positionem. Et haec, quibus utimur, circumlocutiones verius sunt, quam vocabula. Proinde cum in ventorum inciderimus nomina, necessitas ipsa nos cogit in interpretando, aut alienis pro nostris uti, aut reliqua quoque ad hunc modum circumloqui; Austrum audio a quibusdam vocari Juhßêl, quemadmodum Circium Forgoßêl, a re scilicet ipsa, qui alias ’ιᾶπυξ dicitur, quem A. Gellius Caurum propemodum existimat esse. Tenhger ßêl is est forte, qui Zephyrus.

5 Non hic pampinea... Ovid. Trist. III, . 10. 71–72.
8 Non ager hic... Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto I, 3. 51–52.

FLUVIORUM

Danubius	Duna
Savus	Szaua
Dravus	Draua
Chrysius	Kereſ

Excipiuntur ab his Albula, Allia, Styx, Lethe, quae sunt feminina. Non desunt, qui putent, cum haec in feminino usurpantur ab autoribus, subintelligi debere aquam. Caeterum cum plura sint flumina Pannoniae nostrae, quam illa celebrata, et quorum Plinius quoque meminit, non omnia tamen vocabula habent Latina. Tiſa fluvius est patriae nostrae quemadmodum et Szamos, uterque navium patiens, qui magno Hungariae nostrae sunt usui. Nam et piscosi sunt, et per hos e salinis patriae nostrae ingentes micas salium fossilium, forma quadrata excisas, trabicis navibus, salium praefecti, quos Graeci halabarchas vocant, secundo amni curant deferri, ac certis locis in usum regionis nostrae exponi. Horum alterum alii Tiscium, alii Tibiscum appellandum censent, alter 'ανονὺμος manet. Quemadmodum plurima alia patriae nostrae flumina, quae recensere infiniti fuerat laboris.

REGULA SECUNDA

Mulierum ac officiorum muliebrium, urbium arborumque nomina generis sunt feminini.

MULIERUM

ut

	Maria	
haec	Anna	
	Elysabet	Elſebet

OFFICIORUM MULIEBRIUM

ut

obstetrix	baba

4 Dravus – corr. ex Draus

URBIUM

	Buda	
haec	Alba regia	Szekesfeijruār
	Cassovia	Kaſsa

Excipe ab his, quae um aut ur finiunt, quae sunt generis neutri, ut

	Pestum	Peſt. Germanice Ofen
	Strigonium	Eßtergum
hoc	Varadinum	Uarad
	Seghedinum	Szeghed
	Cibinium	Szeben
	Tibur	

Oropus nunc masculino, nunc feminino genere invenitur. Sunt etiam urbium nomina, quae pluralis tantum sunt numeri, ut Athenae, Thebae, Quinqueecclesiae. Quinqueecclesiam usurpavit Guarinus Veronensis in carminibus ad Ioannem Pannonium scriptis:

Hinc urbs pontificem te Quinquecclesia cepit,

metri scilicet coactus necessitate.

Observandum est hoc in loco, omnes fere urbes ac oppida Hungariae nostrae Latinis carere vocabulis. Et quae Latina videntur habere, a peregrina sunt omnia fere deducta voce. Ab Ister et Gum (ut quidam putant) Eßtergum, et ab hac rursum Strigonium, a Uarad Varadinum, a Szeghed Seghedinum, a Peſt Pestum, a Uacz Vacia, a Bacz Bacia, a Gewr (ne omnes recenseam urbes) Gewrinum. Sic enim huius urbis nomen in antiquis regum diplomatibus invenitur scriptum, nunc Iaurinum et scribitur et profertur. Non inutilem itaque operam sumpserit, si quis aut vera urbium nostrarum vocabula exquirat, aut quae dignis carent appellationibus nova imponat. Qua in re, si non alia, haec certe non parva erat incommoditas, quod urbium quibusdam vocabulis, cum ipso sint prope tremenda sono, cum volumus uti non possumus. Neque id novum debet videri. Constat enim quaedam urbium vocabula et olim fuisse immutata. Urbs quae nunc Roma, olim Valentia dicta; quae prius Maleventum, post Beneventum vocari cepta; quemadmodum quae ante Bizantium, nunc Constantinopolis. Urbibus ceterarum regionum nomina partim Graeca, partim Latina voce sunt imposita,

14 Quinqueecclesiam – corr. ex Quinqueecclesia

16 Hinc urbs... Baptista Guarinus, Guarini filius ad Ianum Pannonium, Quinque-ecclesiensem Episcopum Poëmata [...] omnia, Opusculorum pars alt. I–II, ed. Samuel Teleki, Alexander Kovásznai, Utrecht, Wild, 1784, I, p. 663, l. 43.

id quod et nostri sequi poterant. Graeca sunt Roma, Basilea, Constantinopolis etc. Latina Florentia, Argentina, Constantia etc. Quia vero difficile est usum diu receptum antiquare, poterat uti vulgus imperitum vocabulis a se impositis seque dignis; reliquos quis prohibuerit veris uti urbium vocabulis? Buda metropolis est Hungariae nostrae, inter omnes Europae urbes amoenissimo, simul et commodissimo sita loco, quam cur Germani nostri sua lingua Ofen vocent, nondum plane intelligo, cum alia sit urbs Peſt, alia Buda. Est oppidum in ea patriae nostrae ora quam Meǵǵeſalľa vocant, ditione magnifici domini Domini Ioannis a Peren mihi gratiosissimi subiectum septem amoenissimis collibus, et illis quidem vitiferis, conspicuum, agri fertilitate laetum, pascuis pingue, campis ac pratis floridum, fontibus ac fluminibus irriguum, sylvis caeduis, simul et intactis amoenissimum, fructibus omnigenis arborum fertile, auro, argento, sale dives, ubi ipse huius lucis hausi primordia, et cui me totum debeo. Szińirvāralľa a nostris dictum, quod a re ipsa nempe quod septem subiaceat collibus, Graeca compositione Heptoropolis, commodius appellari poterat, cuius patriae, alioqui dulcis, vocabulum, quo minus in scriptis meis usurpare possim, eius fit asperitate. Neque enim pudet me patriae, non prorsus humilis, cui etsi ipse iusto nequeam ornamento esse, ipsa tamen mihi dedecori non potest esse. Poteram autem postremo hoc vocabulo commodissime uti, si mihi id per quosdam liceret. Est ab hac patria nostra urbs, tria distans miliaria, opibus, situ, aedificiis, optimis civibus inclyta, quam nostri Rivulum dominarum vocant, quod vocabulum Germani nostri aspernati, eam rectius Neapolim, hoc est Novam civitatem appellant. Quae etiam a re ipsa, nimirum a venis auri et argenti ibi repertis Arrugiae vocabulo dignari poterat, quae vox idem fere significat, quod in nostro sermone Bańa, ut intelligas hanc urbem nostros vero vocare nomine. Szighet oppidum est arci, quam vocant Sārwār, adiacens, ubi primum divinam hanc imprimendi artem opera quidem et impensa principis nostri, magnifici domini Domini Thomae a Nadasd, comitis ac bani, ministerio vero etiam nostro in Hungaria nostra excolere cepimus, et unde haec rudimenta in usum iuventutis qualemcunque emissimus. A re ita dictum, quod duobus fluminibus, quorum alteri Rabae, alteri Gemmeo nomen est, circumfunditur, nobis Neanesus dicitur, quod hoc princeps ipse in novam redegit formam. Primum quidem illud fossa et vallo ita muniendo, ut ne furori quidem Turcae anno 1532 obsidentis patuerit. Nam clade accepta ab hoc discedere coactus est. Deinde flumina retando, mox densissimae sylvae, huic imminentis, arbores lucando, et huius locum hortis amoenissimis ac pomariis consecrando. Postremo ludum litterarium opere latericio in hoc extruendo. Ad hunc modum et reliquis urbibus nostris sua poterant reddi vocabula. Verum non deerunt, certo scio, qui haec quoque rideant. Ridenda tamen non erant, in quibus constat et magnos viros operam suam locasse. Nam et Stephani de urbibus nobilissimum extat opus. Et quidam nostro etiam seculo ad exemplum

15 Heptoropolis – in marg.: hethegů uaros
31 Neanesus – in marg.: Vyßighet

huius non contemnendum opus edidit, in quo et nostrae Hungariae urbium non paucarum meminit.

ARBORUM

pirus	kỏrtuil' fa
pomus	alma fa
prunus	ßilua fa
ficus	fighe fa

Masculina sunt haec: oleaster, rubus, dumus, spinus, authore Servio. Siler neutrum est. Reperitur et ficus interdum masculino genere. Oleaster Cicero in feminino videtur protulisse Actionis in Verrem 5. Hominem, inquit, corripi ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quadam etc. Verum ibi oleaster ad arborem refertur, ut sequentia satis indicant.

Multae sunt arbores, quarum Hungaria nostra ferax est, multae, quarum non. Tantum autem abest, ut omnium arborum nostro sermone habeamus vocabulum, ut in nostrae quoque regionis arborum vocabulis laboremus. Quod de arboribus dico, idem de aliis rebus, herbis, lapidibus, gemmis etc. sentiendum. Nec soli nos, sed et aliae gentes, cum quibus (si Celso credimus) et Graeci, ne sit, ut quis ex nostris ob hoc ipsum sibi ipsi displiceat.

TERTIA REGULA

Nomina fructuum generis sunt neutri, ut pomum, pirum, persicum etc.

Haec de generalibus regulis sufficiant. Reliquas tum generales, tum speciales commodius pueri discent ex aliis, maxime iis, qui eas carmine sunt complexi, inter quos sunt ex recentioribus Sulpitius et Lilius. Ut enim facilius discuntur praecepta, quae carminibus sunt inclusa, ita firmius retinentur.

NUMERUS
Szām

Numeri nominum sunt duo.	Singularis, quae singulariter profert, ut hic magister, az meſter. Pluralis, quae pluraliter profertur, ut hi magistri, az meſterek.

10 Hominem, inquit, corripi... Cic., In Verr. II,. 3. 57. 7–8. In many editions: in oleastro quodam.

De numeris
REGULA PRIMA

Et hic animadvertat puer patrii nostri sermonis phrasim esse, ut nominibus pluralis numeri utantur interdum aeque ac singularibus, tum scilicet cum nominibus numeralibus, aut per se multitudinem significantibus nomina adduntur pluralis numeri. Cum enim huiusmodi nomina per se satis distinguant numerum, ad rem, non verba respicientes, satis ducimus id altero significasse verbo. Sicut enim efferimus unus homo, sic duo, tres, decem, centum, mille homines. Eǵǵ ember, ket ember, harom ember, tiz ember, ßāz ember, ezer ember. Quod si his iuxta Latinis sermonis proprietatem uti voles orationibus, unus homo, duo homines, tres homines. Eǵǵ ember, ket emberek, harom emberek etc. in patrii sermonis peccas proprietatem. Sua est uniuscuiusque linguae phrasis, quam qui in linguis diligenter non observant, dum aliquid interpretandum suscipiunt in primo statim (ut in proverbio est) limine solent impingere, ac monstro quid simile edent. Sed ut res fiat manifestior, exemplis quoque id ostendemus sequentibus: Duo homines ascendebant in templum, ket ember megen uala fel az templumba. Domine decem talenta tradidisti mihi, Uram tiz talentot adal ennekem. Si quis habent centum oves, Ha kinek ßāz iuha uaǵon. Porro qui comederant, erant quinquies mille, Touabbā az kik ǘttenek uala, ǒt ezerenn ualanak. Multi sunt vocati, pauci vero electi, Sok az hiuatalos, keues az ualaßtott auaǵ, ſokann uadnak az hiuataloſok keueſenn uadnak az ualaßtottak. Nec dicimus ſokak az hiuataloſok, keueſek az ualaßtottak, ut verba ipsa Latina sonant.

16 Duo homines... – in marg.: Lucae 18.
In the Vulgate: duo homines ascenderunt in templum ut orarent (Lc 18. 10.)
In Erasmus's works: Duo homines ascendebant in templum ut orarent (Lc 18. 10.)
17 Domine decem... – in marg.: Matth. 25.
In the Vulgate: Domine duo talenta tradidisti mihi (Mt 25. 22.)
In Erasmus's works: Domine, quinque talenta tradidisti mihi. (Mt 25. 22.)
18 Si quis habent... – in marg.: Lucae 15.
In the Vulgate: quis ex vobis homo qui habet centum oves... (Lc 15. 4.)
In Erasmus's works: Quis ex vobis homo qui habet centum oves... (Lc 15. 4.)
Porro qui comederant... – in marg.: Matth. 14.
In the Vulgate: manducantium autem fuit numerus quinque milia (Mt 14. 21.)
In Erasmus's works: Porro, qui comederant, fuere viri ferme quinquies mille. (Mt 14. 21.)
20 Multi sunt vocati... – in marg.: 20. 22.
In the Vulgate: Multi sunt enim vocati pauci autem electi (Mt 20. 16.);
In Erasmus's works: Multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi. (Mt 20. 16.);
In the Vulgate: Multi autem sunt vocati pauci vero electi (Mt 22. 14.);
In Erasmus's works: Multi autem sunt vocati, pauci vero electi. (Mt 22. 14.).

REGULA SECUNDA

Sunt et nomina apud Latinos pleraque pluralis tantum numeri, quae apud nos singularia sunt, inter quae nuptiae, Inferi etc. Nuptiae factae sunt in Cana Galileae, Meńekező lűn. Descendit ad Inferos, Pokolra le ßālla, etc.

REGULA TERTIA

Dum singulis quibusdam rebus aliquid aequali, ac pari numero inesse significare volumus, numerum geminamus. Atque id iuxta linguae Hebraeae usum:
שְׂרָפִים עֹמְדִים מִמַּעַל לוֹ שֵׁשׁ כְּנָפַיִם שֵׁשׁ כְּנָפַיִם
לְאֶחָד

Seraphim stabant super illud sex sex alae uni, et sex sex alae alteri. Esa. 6. Eǵǵiknek ęs hat hat ßarńa uala, az maſiknak ęs hat hat ßarńa uala. Quin et Graecis hoc genus loquendi videtur esse familiare. Notum est enim sequens orationis genus apud Marcum: Καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας, συμπόσια σ υμπόσια ἐπι τω χλωρῶ χόρτω, καὶἀνέπεσαν πρασίαι πρασίαι ἀνὰ ἑκατο `ν καὶ ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα. Ęs paranczola űnekiek hoǵ mind le űltetnęk űkőt eǵǵ eǵǵ lakodalomhelt oßtuann mindennek az zőld fűőnn. Ęs letelepedinek eǵǵ eǵǵ űliſt foglaluann az zőld fűőnn, ßāzann és őtűenenn. Hoc orationis genus Latinis minus familiare est, id quod ex Erasmi nostri interpretatione satis apparet. Et praecepit ut accumbere facerent omnes, distributis conviviis in viridi gramine. Et discubuerunt divisi in viridaria centeni et quinquageni.

3 Nuptiae factae sunt... – in marg.: Ioann. 2. (Jo 2. 1.)
In the Vulgate: nuptiae factae sunt in Cana Galileae (Jo 2. 1.)
In Erasmus's works: nuptiae factae sunt in Chana Galileae (Jo 2. 1.)
4 Descendit ad inferos, Ez 31. 15.
8 שְׂרָפִים עֹמְדִים מִמַּעַל לוֹ שֵׁשׁ כְּנָפַיִם שֵׁשׁ כְּנָפַיִם
לְאֶחָד
Isa 6. 2.
10 Seraphim stabant... Isa 6. 2.
13 Καὶ ἐπέταξεν ... Mc 6. 39. 40.
In the Greek New Testament: καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας συμπόσια συμπο ΄σια ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ. καὶ ἀνέπεσαν πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ κατὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ κατὰ πεν τήκοντα.
In Erasmus's works:
Καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας, συμπόσια συμπόσια ἐπι τω χλορῶ χόρτω, καὶἀνέπεσαν πρασίαι πρασίαι ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα.

REGULA QUARTA

Cum pronomen, quod vim obtinet pluralis numeri, additur nominem singularis numeri, et nomen, quod in Latino sermone erat singulare, efferimus in plurali, ut pater noster, mû at'ānk, anima nostra, mû lelkûnk. Neque enim dicimus az mû at'a, az mû lilek, ut verba sonant Latina, aut ut imperiti linguae patriae loquuntur az mienk at'a, az mienk lilek.

REGULA QUINTA

Ubi vero uno verbo utimur plurali, et relinquo, quod Graecis et Latinis fuerat singulare. Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ο θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκει ἔσται και ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν. Ubi enim est thesaurus vester, ibi est et cor vestrum, Mert az holott uaǵon az tû reytek marhātok, ott uaǵon az tû ßûetek ęs etc.

FIGURA
Abrazat

Figurae nominum duae.
- Simplex, quae simpliciter profert, ut sapiens, eßes.
- Composita, quae suas habet partes, ex quibus componit, ut insipiens, eßtelen.

Nomina apud Latinos autore Donato quattuor componunt modis, tot et apud nos. Ex duobus corruptis ut iambor, ûdnep. Ex integro et corrupto, ut huſit. Ex corrupto et integro, ut alpinz, alkocz. Integra fuerant ioember, ûdôſnap, huſitel, alnakſagualuert pinz, alnakſagual czinalt kolcz etc.

9 Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν... Lc 12. 34., Mt 6. 21. ἐστιν – corr. ex ἐσιν. ἔσται – corr. ex ἔσαι
In the Greek New Testament: ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶ ν ἔσται. (Lc 12. 34.)
In Erasmus's works:
Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν ἔσται. (Lc 12. 34.)
In the Greek New Testament:
ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρός σου, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία σου (Mt 6. 21.)
In Erasmus's works:
Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρός ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν (Mt 6. 21.)

10 Ubi enim est... Lc 12. 34., Mt 6. 21.
In the Vulgate: ubi enim thesaurus vester est ibi et cor vestrum erit (Lc 12. 34.)
In Erasmus's works: Ubi enim thesaurus vester est, ibi et cor vestrum erit. (Lc 12. 34.)
In the Vulgate: ubi enim est thesaurus tuus ibi est et cor tuum (Mt 6. 21.)
In Erasmus's works: Nam ubi fuerit thesaurus vester, illic erit et cor vestrum. (Mt 6. 21.)

CASUS
Eſet

Casus nominum sunt sex.	Nominativus,	neuező.
	Genitivus,	nemző.
	Dativus,	ado.
	Accusativus,	uadolo.
	Vocativus,	hiuo.
	Ablativus,	el uiuő.

De articulo Hungarici sermonis

Philippus Melanchthon praeceptor noster scribens in Grammatica sua Graeca de Graeci sermonis articulis, primum Priscianum sequutus Latinam linguam articulum habere negat, grammaticosque Latinos nominem casibus hic, haec, hoc, docendi gratia addidisse, non quod sermo Latinus hos nosset articulos. Deinde Germanicam linguam aeque ac Graecam articulum habere. Ubi etiam hoc addit neminem posse vim articulorum Graeci sermonis exacte cognoscere, nisi ex Germanico idiomate. Quae verba Philippi cum plerique sinistre interpretentur, sentio illum de suae tantum gentis hominibus loqui, quibus praecipue illa tradebat rudimenta, et quorum linguae proprietatem probe noverat. Non etiam reliquarum nationum, quarum (licet sit ille πολυγλοσσος) ut linguas non novit, ita de his pronunciare non poterat. Neque enim adduci possum, ut credam Philippum (quamvis tum, cum illa scriberet, admodum iuvenem), aut sui fuisse oblitum, ut quid scriberet, nesciret, aut studio, quod erga suam gentem habebat, lapsum. Nihil enim dici poterat absurdius, si haec ita accipiantur, ut sentiat nullam orbis terrae nationum linguam habere articulum, nisi Germanicam et Graecam. Habet enim et sermo noster Hungaricus, perinde ac Graecus. Nam de ceterarum gentium linguis iudicare nequeo. Articulus est in nostro sermone particula, Az, omnium generum et numerorum, quae inflecti nescit. Nam quae inflectitur, pronomen est. Minima quidem illa, sed quae magnam orationi addat tum maiestatem, tum splendorem, si quis illa recte utatur. Quemadmodum in Graeco, sic in nostro sermone suus articulo est locus. In tenuique labor est, at gloria non tenuis. Hic in sacris litteris non loco additus, aut loco detractus (ut vere Chrysostomus et Augustinus senserunt) sensum facit aut orthodoxum aut haereticum. Sed ut praedicta facilius assequantur pueri, sequens placuit subicere exemplum. Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, λέγει ὁ θεός, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ

34 Καὶ ἔσται... – in marg.: Joel.
At the referred place (Joel 3. 1. 2.) in the Septuaginth, there is the following text:

ὑμῶν, καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνυπνίοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται, καί γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν. Ęs lißen az utolſo napokban, az iſten mońga, ki fogok ősteni az en lelkemből minden teſtre, ęs profetalni fognak az tű fiäitok, ęs az tű leańitok. Az tű iffiäitok lātāſt fognak lātni, ęs az tű uinëitek ālmat fognak lātni. ęs bizońaual az napokban ki fogok ősteni az en lelkemből az en ßolgäimra, ęs az en ßolgalo leańimra, ęs profetalni fognak. In hoc exemplo videre est, quod sicut Graeci, ita nos articulo utimur. Toties enim repetitur articulus in nostro sermone, quoties in Graeco, qui tamen in Latino non est, quod ut sit manifestum, hunc prophetae locum Latine quoque subiciam: Et erit in novissimis diebus dicit Deus. Effundam de spiritu meo super omnem carnem, et prophetabunt filii vestri, et filiae vestrae. Iuvenes vestri visiones videbunt, et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt. Et quidem super servos meos, et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de spiritu meo etprophetabunt. Hoc unico exemplo uti ad rem, quam quaerimus, demonstrandam satis esse duxi, quod pueri haec tum demum rectius intelligent, cum per aetatem robur in litteris colligere coeperint, ac Graecos versando autores, patrii sermonis phrasim usu in his deprehendent. Deuanus noster litteris prodidit huius articuli extremam litteram z, ad omnes eam sequentes litteras immutari debere, non secus ac apud Latinos usu venire solet in praepositione ad, cum in compositionem venit, ab barat, ac Chriſtus, ad doctor, af farkas, ag galamb, ah harang, ak kalan, al lo, am meſter, an nemzet, ap pap, ar remete, aſ ſereg, at tengher, au uarga etc. His enim et similibus utitur exemplis. Cuius ratio, quamvis amici, mihi haud probatur. Primum, quod etsi vulgus imperitum ad hunc loquatur modum, non

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Καὶ ἔσται μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνύπνια ἐνυπνιασθήσονται, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται·καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου.

Sylvester's citation originates from the following place: Ac 2. 17. 18. Here, the Greek New Testament and Erasmus's text is the same:

Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, λέγει ὁ θεός, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνυπνίοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται καί γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν.

12 Et erit... Ac 2. 17. 18.

In the Vulgate: et erit in novissimis diebus dicit Dominus effundam de Spiritu meo super omnem carnem et prophetabunt filii vestri et filiae vestrae et iuvenes vestri visiones videbunt et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt et quidem super servos meos et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de Spiritu meo et prophetabunt (Ac 2. 17. 18.)

In Erasmus's works: Et erit in novissimis diebus dicit deus, effundam de spiritu meo super omnem carnem. Et prophetabunt filii vestri et filiae vestrae, iuvenes vestri visiones videbunt, et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt. Et quidem super servos meos et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de spiritu meo et prophetabunt (Ac 2. 17. 18.)

continuo tamen illius errori patrocinandum est, quin potius remedium illi quaerendum. Deinde quoque particulae ab, ac, ad, af etc. in nostro sermone omni prorsum carent significatione, praesertim extra compositionem. Nam in Latino praepositiones sunt, ut abbrevio, acclamo, affero, aggravo, allevo etc. pro adbrevio, adclamo, adfero, adgravo, adlevo etc. Postremo, quod in omni fere lingua est quaedam in pronunciando varietas, ratio tamen orthographiae apud omnes certa est. Hebraei scribunt יְהוָה et יְיָ, proferunt autem non quod verba ipsa sonant, sed aliud quiddam. Graeci ″αγγελος, σφίγξ, ʼεγχειρίδιον, pronunciant autem angelos, sphinx, enchiridion. Latini, Quintiliano teste, quasdam litteras scribunt quidem, parum tamen exprimunt, non eximunt, sed tantum in pronunciando obscurant. Et nunc Itali multa secus pronunciant, tum in Latino, tum in vernaculo sermone, quam litteris notent. Germanos nostros audio ab illis, qui huius linguae periti sunt, idem facere. Horum exemplo et apud nos, etsi sunt, qui pronuncient ab barat, af farkas, ap pap, ad diak etc. Articuli tamen extrema littera perpetuo scribenda est per z, non alias consonantes, ut ratio orthographiae constet apud nos aeque ac apud ceteras nationes. Neque enim video, quid obstet, quo minus praedictae voces per hoc litterarum genus et scribantur et proferantur. Illud manifestius est, quam ut negari possit, esse in nostra etiam lingua, ut in aliarum gentium, litterarum transmutationes, de quibus in sequentibus non nihil attingemus, cum de inflexionibus orationis partium agere coepimus, in quibus potissimum haec usu venire solet transmutatio. Az particula cum inflectitur, ut initio dixi, pronomen est, non articulus, in cuius inflexione extrema littera z aliquoties in aliam transit litteram, ut in capite de pronomine videbimus. Nunc quae ad nominum pertinent, inflexiones trademus, in quibus suus cuique casui est articulus.

DECLINATIO
Haytogatas

	Prima,	elsŏ.
	Secunda,	māsod.
Declinationes in nomine sunt quinque.	Tertia,	harmad.
	Quarta,	neged.
	Quinta,	ŏtŏd.

Primum noster sermo unam tantum novit nominum omnis generis inflexionem. Deinde, sicut apud Hebraeos, sic apud nos casus certis distinguuntur litteris et syllabis, hoc tamen nostra declinatio ab illorum differt declinandi ratione, quod illi litteras ad casuum adiciunt principia, nos ad finem. Postremo, ut apud illos, nominativus nullis distinguitur litteris, sic etiam apud nos, genitivi singularis littera significativa est ę, dativi k, accusativi t, vocativi eadem, quae nominativi, ablativi l. Nominativi pluralis k, reliquorum eadem, quae fuerant

singularium, facile autem puer distinguere poterit numerum, si ad litteram k respiciat, cui reliquorum casuum litterae semper subiciuntur. Hic tamen notandum, quod nominativus pluralis pro k i litteram habebit, si aliis nominum casibus addatur, nominativi vel singularis k pluralis, ut Videntes filii dei filias hominum, Lātuānn az iſtennek fiai az embereknek leańit etc.

Hae praedictae litterae tametsi certissime sint casuum notae, videntur tamen casus varias habere litteras, cum non habeant, idque multis causis usu evenire solet. Primo ratione constructionis. Alia est enim ratio syntaxeos nostrae linguae, alia Latinae. Non semper iisdem casibus oratio absolvitur in nostro sermone, quibus in Latino. In hoc enim, ut paucis quibusdam utar exemplis, alterum duorum substantivorum nominem coniunctim positorum ponitur in genitivo possessionem significante, in illo in dativo acquisitionem denotante. Filius hominis dicunt Latini, nos filius homini, az embernek fia. Nec dicimus iuxta Latinae linguae phrasim az emberę fiu, in genitivo possessionem notante. Quod si possessionem significare volumus, dicimus ez fiu ez emberę. Sic coniunctim nunquam duobus utimur ablativis in oratione patria, sed pro altero alterum usurpamus casum, aut eum, qui Latinis erat nominativus, aut accusativus, aut alius quispiam ex ceteris. Nominativum usurpamus in hac et similibus: Herode regnante, az Herodes orßagot biruānn. Accusativum in hac et huic simili: Mendicato pascitur ille cibo, kuldult eledeluel il. Qua forma loquendi, si seiunctim utamur, Latinos imitari possumus, eledeluel il de kuldultual az az mell'et kuldultanak. Quaedam orationes usu formam induerunt Latinam, verbum metuo in Latino sermone nunc accusativum requirit casum, ut metuo te, nunc dativum, ut metuo tibi, in nostro sermone autem ablativum cum praepositione aut accusativum. Exemplum primi fuerit, filek te tůled. Exemplum secundi, filtelek tighedet. Vitiose itaque loquuntur, qui dicunt fillek tighedet, aut filek teneked. Quod de his orationibus sentio, idem de multis aliis iudica. Secundo ratione pronominum separatorum, ut pater noster, anima nostra: mů atānk, mů lelkůnk. Neque enim dicimus mienk at'a, mienk lilek, ut verba ipsa Latina sonant etc. Tertio ratione pronominum affixorum, ut monachus factus, scholasticus factus, dives factus. Barattā, diakkā, kazdaggā lůn. In quibus orationibus extrema nominativi littera geminatur, ut vides, et illi ā rectum nota nimirum pronominum affixorum additur, de quibus suo loco copiosius. Nominativi erant seiunctim barat, diak, kazdag. Quarto nominum derivativorum, ut divina sapientia, humana stultitia. Iſteni bôlczeſig, emberi balgatagſag etc. Et hic ad extremam nominativi litteram i apponitur nota nimirum nominum derivativorum. Nominativi erat seorsum positi Iſten, ember etc. Quinto ratione participiorum, ut Videns autem phariseus, latuann az fariseus. Videntes magi stellam, lātuānn az czillagot az bôlczek. Herode regnante, az Herodes orßāgot biruānn. Sexto ratione praepositionum, cum enim praepositiones fini adiciantur casuum in patrio nostro sermone, non prin-

4 Videntes filii Dei... Gen 6. 2.
In the Vulgate: videntes filii Dei filias eorum (Gen 6. 2.)

cipio, ut verius postpositiones eas appellare debeamus, quam praepositiones. Varietati materiam interdum ministrant, idque in accusativo magis, quam ablativo, quamquam et in hoc. Exemplum primi: In domo, az hāzban. In agro, az mezônn. In templo, az templumban. Exemplum secundi: A nobis, mů tullůnk. A vobis, tů tůlletek. Ab illis, ů tullôk etc. Ex his similibus dicendi formis facile datur intelligi tota via totoque coelo errare illos, qui nil putant inter patriae nostrae et Latinae linguae constructionem differe, quique in interpretando genus omne orationis ad Latinae linguae loquendi formam exigunt. Quamvis in quibusdam loquendi formulis communicemus cum illis, tamen pars ea non est centesima pro his, quibus ab illis variamus. Id verum esse intelliget quisquis ad linguarum proprietates diligenter respiciat, quod omnino faciendum est iis, qui e studiorum suorum messe copiosa non inanes culmos aut leves stipulas, sed ipsissimam frugem colligere volent. Verum quotus quisque est, qui id praestet. Nam is demum doctissimus omnium habetur, qui quam plurima edat, non qui quam optima. Sed iam nos ad id, quod consectaneum est, veniamus.

PRIMA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ae, et dativum singularem, ut Musa, Musae, sae.

Paradigma primae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
N.	haec	Musa	az Iſten aſſzoń	hae	Musae	az Iſten aſſzońok
G.	huius	Musae	az Iſten aſſzońę	harum	Musarum	az Iſten aſſzońokę
D.	huic	Musae	az Iſten aſſzonnak	his	Musis	az Iſten aſſzońoknak
A.	hanc	Musam	az Iſten aſſzońt	has	Musas	az Iſten aſſzońokot
V.	o	Musa	o Iſten aſſzon	o	Musae	o Iſten aſſzońok
A.	ab hac	Musa	az Iſten aſſzońtul	ab his	Musis	az Iſten aſſzońoktul

Sic Aeneas, Aeneae, Anchises, Anchisae. Sic Hebraea Adam, Abraham inflectat puer.

SECUNDA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i, et dativum in o, ut magister, stri, stro.

26 Anchises, Anchisae – corr. ex Enchises. Enchisae

Paradigma secundae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
N.	hic	magister	az meſter	hi	magistri	az meſterek
G.	huius	magistri	az meſterę	horum	magistrorum	az meſterekę
D.	huic	magistro	az meſternek	his	magistris	az meſtereknek
A.	hunc	magistrum	az meſtert	hos	magistros	az meſtereket
V.	o	magister	o meſter	o	magistri	o meſterek
A.	ab hoc	magistro	az meſtertůl	ab his	magistris	az meſterektůl

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
N.	hoc	scamnum	az pad	haec	scamna	az padok
G.	huius	scamni	az padę	horum	scamnorum	az padokę
D.	huic	scamno	az padnak	his	scamnis	az padoknak
A.	hoc	scamnum	az padot	haec	scamna	az padokot
V.	o	scamnum	o pad	o	scamna	o padok
A.	ab hoc	scamno	az padtul	ab his	scamnis	az padoktul

TERTIA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in is, et dativum in i, ut sacerdos, dotis, doti.

Paradigma tertiae declinationis

	Singulariter		
N.	hic et haec	sacerdos	égǵhazi ember
G.	huius	sacerdotis	égǵhazi emberę
D.	huic	sacerdoti	égǵhazi embernek
A.	hunc et hanc	sacerdotem	égǵhazi embert
V.	o	sacerdos	o égǵhazi ember
A.	ab hoc et ab hac	sacerdote vel sacerdoti	égǵhazi embertůl

Pluraliter

N.	hi et hae	sacerdotes	eǵǵhazi emberek
G.	horum et harum	sacerdotum	eǵǵhazi emberekę
D.	his	sacerdotibus	eǵǵhazi embereknek
A.	hos et has	sacerdotes	eǵǵhazi embereket
V.	o	sacerdotes	o eǵǵhazi emberek
A.	ab his	sacerdotibus	eǵǵhazi emberektůl

	Singulariter		Pluraliter	
N.	hoc	dogma	haec	dogmata
G.	huius	dogmatis	horum	dogmatum
D.	huic	dogmati	his	dogmatibus
A.	hoc	dogma	haec	dogmata
V.	o	dogma	haec	dogmata
A.	ab hoc	dogmate	ab his	dogmatibus

QUARTA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in us, et dativum in ui, ut fructus, ctus, ctui.

Paradigma quartae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
N.	hic	fructus	az ǵômôlcz	hi	fructus	az ǵômôlczôk
G.	huius	fructus	az ǵômôlczę	horum	fructuum	az ǵômôlczôkę
D.	huic	fructui	az ǵômôlcznek	his	fructibus	az ǵômôlczôknek
A.	hunc	fructum	az ǵômôlczôt	hos	fructus	az ǵômôlczôket
V.	o	fructus	o ǵômôlcz	o	fructus	o ǵômôlczôk
A.	ab hoc	fructu	az ǵômôlcztůl	ab his	fructibus	az ǵômôlczôktůl

QUINTA declinatio. Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ei, et dativum singularem, ut species, speciei, ei.

Paradigma quintae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
N.	haec	species	az kip	hae	species	az kipek
G.	huius	speciei	az kipę	harum	specierum	az kipekę
D.	huic	speciei	az kipnek	his	speciebus	az kipeknek
A.	hanc	speciem	az kipet	has	species	az kipeket
V.	o	species	o kip	o	species	o kipek
A.	ab hac	specie	az kiptůl	ab his	speciebus	az kipektůl

In his nominum inflexionibus facile est cernere Latinum sermonem articulo carere. Cum enim dicimus hic magister, az meſter, articulo nos utimur. Alioqui dicendum erat, hic magister, ez meſter, huius magistri, ez meſterę per pronomina, scilicet quae ad generum et casuum doctrinam faciendam grammatici addidere Latini, non ut essent articuli. Iure igitur haec Donatus pronomina vocat articularia. Quia vero utilissimum est iuxta Diomedis grammatici praeceptum pueros per chrias exercere, ut hoc exercitii genere doctrinas casuum in orationibus facilius possint animadvertere, huius rei hoc sit exemplum.

SINGULARIS

N. Magister doctus doctos reddit discipulos.
Az tudos meſter tudos tanijtuańokot tißen.
G. Magistri docti est doctos reddere discipulos.
Az tudos meſterĘ hoǵ tudos tanijtuańokot tegen. Ę
D. Magistro docto docti sunt discipuli.
Az tudos meſterneK tudos tanijtuańi uadnak. K
A. Magistrum doctum decet doctos habere discipulos.
Az tudos meſterT illeti hoǵ tudos tanijtuańi legenek. T
V. Magister docte, tuum est doctos reddere discipulos.
O te tudos meſter te hozzād illik hoǵ tudos tanijtuańokot tiǵ.
A. A magistro docto docti prodeunt discipuli.
Az tudos meſtertůL tudos tanijtuańok lißnek. L

28 discipulos – corr. ex disciplos

PLURALIS

N.	Magistri docti doctos reddunt discipulos.	
	Az tudos meſtereK tudos tanijtuańokot tißnek.	K
G.	Magistrorum doctorum est discipulos doctos reddere.	
	Az tudos meſtereKĘ hoǵ tanijtuańit tudosokkā teǵik.	Ę
D.	Magistris doctis docti sunt discipuli.	
	Az tudos meſtereKneK tudos tanijtuańi uadnak.	K
A.	Magistros doctos decet doctos habere discipulos.	
	Az tudos meſtereKeT illeti hoǵ tudos tanijtuańi legenek.	T
V.	Magistri docti doctos reddite discipulos.	
	O tů tudos meſtereK tudosokkā tegitek tanijtuańitokot.	
A.	A Magistris doctis docti prodeunt discipuli.	
	Az tudos meſterektůL tudos tanijtuańok lißnek.	L

In his orationibus videre est suum unicuique casui esse articulum, suas casuum notas, iuxta praeceptiones superius a nobis traditas. Ad hanc formam poterunt pueri in omnibus declinationibus exerceri.

<III. PRONOMEN>

PRONOMEN est pars orationis, quae pro nomine posita tantundem pene significat, personamque interdum recipit. Az newirtualo az ßobeßidnek eǵǵik rißе, mell' az newirt vettetuinn, kôzel uǵan ańńit iegez, ęs niha ßemilt uißen fel.

Ut in Hebraea lingua, ita in Hungarica sciat puer pronominum aliud esse affixum, alium separatum. Affixa dicuntur, quae dictionibus sic cohaerent, ut seorsum stare non possint. Separata vocantur, quae in orationis contextu per se stare possunt, nec faciunt unum cum alia dictione corpus. Adhaerent autem affixa nominibus et verbis. Affixorum cum nominibus notae sunt in patria nostra lingua primum vocales, et rectae et obliquae. Deinde consonantes M, D, et C, et cum his syllabae quaedam. Cum verbis praeter vocales praedictas I, M, D, L et syllabae quaedam, de quibus ordine exempla tradens, ac primum de affixis cum nominibus.

De Ā recto				De A obliquo		
monachus		barattā		pater		att'a
scholasticus	factus	diakkā	lůn	mater	illius	ańńa
dives		kazdaggā		filia		leańa
impius etc.		gonoſßā		soror		huga

De Ę recto				De E obliquo		
homo		emberrę		uxor		feleſighe
puer	factus	germekkę	<lůn>	filius	illius	germeke
pauper		ßeghińńę		frater germanus		ůccze
insolens		keuill'ę		levir		sůe

In his exemplis vocales ā, a, ę, e sunt notae affixorum pronominum. Maior est autem emphasis in his et similibus orationibus: pappā, barattā, diakkā, emberrę, ßeghińńę lůn etc., quam in his: ember, pap, diāk lůn benne etc. Idque haud dubie ratione pronominum affixorum usu venire solet, quorum vim praedictae orationes includunt, cum enim ad hunc loquor modum: pappā, diakkā, barattā lůn, rem et personam quasi digito demonstro, ut hoc factus est, illud factus est, Imezzę lůn, amazzā lůn.

De consonantibus

De M

pater meus	at'ām
mater mea	ańām
filius meus	fiam

De D		De syllabis		
pater tuus	at'ād	pater noster		at'ānk
mater tua	ańād	mater nostra		ańānk
filius tuus	fiad	filius noster		fiunk
pater vester	at'ātok	pater		at't'ok
mater vestra	ańātok	mater	illorum	ańńok
filius vester	fiatok	filius		fiok etc.

Et hic consonantes M, D et syllabae nk, tok, ok notae sunt affixorum pronominum. Ex his iam facile est cernere Latinam linguam affixis pronominibus prorsus carere, nostram vero illa perinde ac Hebraeam habere, quod ut sit manifestius, Hebraeam cum nostris coniungam.

אֲבִיהֶם׃	אֲבִיכֶם	אָבִינוּ	אָבִיו	אָבִיךָ	אָבִי
att'ok	at'ātok	at'ānk	att'a	at'ād	at'ām

Haec enim praedicta idem prorsus significant, quod sequentia: pater meus, pater tuus, pater suus, pater noster, pater vester, pater illorum; az en at'am, az te at'ad, az ů att'a, az mů at'ānk, az tů at'ātok, az ů att'ok. Satis enim distinguunt personam, ac unum vel citra horum pronominum separatorum adiunctione. In Graeco et Latino sermone personae subintelliguntur, in Hebraeo et Hungarico dictionibus includuntur. Ut autem facilius possint pueri assequi, quo pacto pronomina affixa nominibus et verbis adhaereant, primum nomina ipsa placuit seorsum ponere, deinde cum affixis pronominibus diversi numeri ac personae.

16 Hebraeam – corr. ex Hebraea

Pronomina affixa primae personae singularis numeri:

avus	őſ	avus meus	őſőm
socer	ip	socer meus	ipam
socrus	nap	socrus mea	napam
pater	at’	pater meus	at’ām
mater	ań	mater mea	ańām
frater maior natu	bat’	frater meus	bat’ām
frater minor natu	ůcz		ůczem
filia	leań	filia mea	leańom
soror	hug	soror mea	hugom
levir	sů	levir meus	sůem
etc.			

His nominibus seorsum sumptis affixa pronomina adhaerent ad hunc modum, ut superius vides.

Secundae personae singularis numeri ad hanc formam:

avus tuus	őſőd	Item	
socer tuus	ipad	tu pater	at’a
socrus tua	napad	tu mater	aña
pater tuus	at’ād	tu frater	bat’a
mater tua	ańād		ůcze
frater tuus	bat’ād	etc.	
	ůczed		
filia tua	leańod		
soror tua	hugod		
levir tuus	sůed		

Ita enim nomina non sunt seorsum sumpta, sed cum affixis pronominibus, si quis diligenter rem aestimare velit. Usu tamen receptum est, ut his utamur interdum, ut simplicibus.

Tertiae personae singularis numeri hoc pacto:

avus		ỏse
socer		ipa
socrus		napa
pater		at'ťa
mater	illius	ańńa
frater		bat'ťa
		ủccze
filia		leańa
soror		huga
levir		sủe

In hac persona quaedam nomina extremam litteram geminant, quaedam non; de quo paulo inferius.

Primae personae pluralis numeri sic:

avus noster	ỏsủnk
socer noster	ipủnk
socrus nostra	napủnk
pater noster	at'ānk
mater nostra	ańānk
frater noster	batt'ank
	ủczenk
filia nostra	leańunk
soror nostra	hugunk
levir noster	sủủnk

22 sủủnk – corr. ex sủủủnk

Secundae personae pluralis numeri hoc modo:

avus vester	ôsôtôk
socer vester	ipatok
socrus vestra	napatok
pater vester	at'ātok
mater vestra	ańātok
frater vester	bat'ātok
	ûczetek
filia vestra	leańotok
soror vestra	hugotok
levir vester	sûetek

Tertiae personae pluralis numeri ad hunc modum:

avus		ôsôk
socer		ipok
socrus		napok
pater		at't'ok
mater	illorum	ańńok
frater		batt'ok
		ûcczôk
filia		leańok
soror		hugok
levir		sûôk

Regulae de coniunctione nominum cum affixis pronominibus

REGULA PRIMA

Si nominis postrema littera vocalis fuerit, ipsa non geminatur, sed illi affixum simpliciter additur.

Exemplum:iudex factus, biröa lûn; Iudaeus factus, ſidoa lûn; adoptavit in filium, fiuā fogadā etc.

Excipe ab hac regula sequens orationis genus: embernek fia. Neque enim dicimus embernek fiua, iuxta regulam prius a nobis positam.

2 ôsôtôk – corr. ex Ósotok
12 ôsôk – corr. ex Ôsok
19 hugok – corr. ex Hûgok

SECUNDA REGULA

Si nominis extrema littera consona fuerit, interdum ipsa geminatur, et illi affixum additur pronomen, interdum vero non geminatur.

Exemplum primi: att'a. ańńa. batt'a. ûccze. item pappā. barāttā. deakkā lûn etc.

Exemplum secundi: ipa, napa, sûe, huga. Nomina erant seorsum posita. At', ań. bat' ûcz, pap, barat, deak. Ip, nap, sû, hug etc.

Hactenus quomodo affixa pronomina nominibus adhaereant diximus, nunc quo pacto eadem verbis addantur, ostendemus.

De vocalibus, quae vim affixorum pronominum in verbis aeque in nominibus retinent

De Ā recto, tertiae personae singularis numeri

praecepit		megparanczolā
iussit		meghaǵā
benedixit	ille	megaldā
maledixit		megatkozā
dixit		azt mondā

De A obliquo, tertiae personae singularis numeri

dixit		uǵ monda
optavit	ille	kiuana
reliquit		elhaǵa

De Ę recto tertiae personae singularis numeri

creavit		teremtę
fecit	ille	tiuę
genuit		nemzę

De E obliquo tertiae personae singularis numeri

tulit		ßenuede
quaesivit	ille	kereſe
pepercit		meg kimille

6 sûe – corr. ex sue

De I tertiae personae singularis numeri

pulsat		ůti
ferit		ueri
facit	ille	tißi
amat		ßereti
contemplatur		nizi

De consonantibus notis affixorum pronominum cum verbis

De M primae personae singularis numeri

	amo		ßeretem
ego	doceo	illum	tanijtom
	lego		oluaſom
	audio		halgatom

De D secundae personae singularis numeri

	amas		ßereted
tu	doces	hunc	tanijtod
	legis	aut illum	oluaſod
	audis		halgatod

De K primae personae singularis numeri

	amo		ßeretlek
	doceo		tanijtlak
ego	lego	te	oluaſlak
	audio		halgatlak
	adiuvo		ſeghijtlek

De syllabis quibusdam, primae personae pluralis numeri

	amamus	ßeretůnk
nos	docemus	tanijtunk
	legimus	oluaſunk
	audimus	halgatunk

Secundae personae pluralis numeri

	amatis	ßerettek
vos	docetis	tanijtotok
	legitis	oluaſtok
	auditis	halgattok

Tertiae personae pluralis numeri

	amant	ßeretnek
illi	docent	tanijtnak
	legunt	oluaſnak
	audiunt	halgatnak

Libet autem verba primum seorsum ponere, id, quod in nominibus fecimus, deinde cum pronominibus affixis, quo facilius haec pueri assequantur.

Inflexio verborum seorsum positorum

	amo	ßeretek		amas	ßereccz		amat	ßeret
ego	doceo	tanijtok	<tu>	doces	tanijtaß	<ille>	docet	tanijt
	lego	oluaſok		legis	oluaß		legit	oluas
	audio	halgatok		audis	halgaccz		audit	halgat

Inflexio cum pronominibus affixis

	amo	hunc	ßeretem		amas	ßereted		amat	ßereti
ego	doceo	aut	tanijtom	<tu>	doces	tanijtod	<ille>	docet	tanijt'a
	lego	illum	oluaſom		legis	oluaſod		legit	oluaſsa
	audio		halgatom		audis	halgatod		audit	halgatt'a

	amo		ßeretlek		amas	ßereccz		amat	ßeret
ego	doceo	te	tanijtlak	<tu>	doces	tanijtaß	<ille>	docet	tanijt
	lego		oluaſlak		legis	oluaß		legit	oluas
	audio		halgatlak		audis	halgaccz		audit	halgat

Observet puer, cum verba inflectimus ad hunc modum: ßeretek, ßereccz, ßeret etc. nullis utimur pronominibus affixis. Ceterum cum idem verbum inflecto sic: ßeretem, ßereted, ßereti, aut ßeretlek, ßereted, ßereti, affixis utor pronominibus, quorum vim litterae l, m, d, i etc. exprimunt, numerorumque, temporum ac personarum differentias suapte natura satis indicant. Cum enim ad hunc loquor

29 ßeretlek – corr. ex ßertlek

modum: ßeretem. ßereted. ßereti. aut ßeretlek. ßereccz. ßeret, significanter loquor non minus, quam si hoc pacto loquar: En ßeretem. te ßereted. ů ßereti. En ßeretlek. te ßereccz. ů ßeret. Quae res manifestissime ostendit magnam nostrae linguae cum sacra illa Hebraea esse affinitatem. Ut autem id cunctis sit manifestum, nostram linguam cum Hebraea quoque coniungemus.

פְּקָדָהוּ	פְּקַדְתָּהוּ	פְּקַדְתִּיךָ.	פְּקַדְתִּיהוּ.
visitavit eum	visitasti eum	visitavi te	visitavi eum
meg latogatā	meg latogatād	meg latogatālak	meg latogatām
פְּקָדוּךָ.	פְּקַדְתּוּהוּ	פְּקַדְנוּךָ	פְּקַדְנוּהוּ
visitaverunt te	visitastis eum	visitavimus te	visitavimus eum
meg latogatānak	meg latogatātok	meg latogatānk	meg latogatok

Quae verba re ipsa idem significant cum affixis, quod cum separatis. Meg lātogatām ůtet, meg lātogatālak tighedet, meg lātogatām azt etc.

Pronomini accidunt sex: qualitas, genus, numerus, figura, persona, casus.

QUALITAS

Qualitates pronominum sunt tres: finita, infinita, minusque finita.

Finita, quae certum notat numerum et orationem dirigit ad certam personam, ut ego, en.

Infinita est, quae certam non recipit personam, ut quis, quae, kiczoda; quod, miczoda.

Minusque finita est, quae certis et incertis personis aptari potest, ut ipse, ů.

GENUS

Genera pronominum sunt quatuor: masculinum, ut hic; femininum, ut haec; neutrum, ut hoc, ez; commune, ut ego, en; tu, te.

Diximus supra, cum de articulo nostri sermonis ageremus, particulam az articulum esse, qui omnia complecteretur genera et numero. Hic rursum admonendi sunt pueri particulas amaz, ez pronomina esse, quae ad omnia referantur genera masculinum, foemininum et neutrum, idque contra Hebraei, Graeci, pariter et Latini sermonis proprietatem. Dicimus enim: ille homo, amaz ember; illa mulier, amaz aßoń ember; illud ens, amaz āllat; hic homo, ez ember; haec mulier, ez aßoń ember; hoc ens, ez āllat.

NUMERUS

Numeri pronominum sunt duo: singularis, ut ego, en; pluralis, ut nos, mű.

FIGURA

Figurae pronominum sunt duae: simplex, ut quis, kiczoda; composita, ut quis-quis, ualakiczoda.

PERSONA

Personae pronominum sunt tres: prima, ut ego, en; secunda, ut tu, te; tertia, ut ille, amaz.

CASUS

Casus pronominum sunt sex, ut et nominum: nominativus, genitivus, dativus, accusativus, vocativus, ablativus.

Observet puer, ut nomina, ita pronomina quaedam esse, quae vocativum non habeant. Cum autem vocativus usurpatur, id fieri per adverbium. Ceterum, quae de nominum inflexionibus tradidimus, hic quoque locum habent. Pauci enim sunt pronominum casus, qui a nominum in nostro sermone varient casibus. Id uno aut altero paradigmate pueris demonstrasse sufficiat, quos volumus absolutam pronominum inflexionem ex Donato petere. Divisimus autem pronomina in duas classes, quo facilius pueri unumquodque pronomen eiusdem formae in suo ordine discant inflectere, quod fieri in turba non poterat.

DECLINATIO

Declinationes in pronomine sunt quattuor.

PRIMA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i vel is, et dativum in i, ut ego, mei, vel mis, mihi. Et huius ordinis pronomina sunt tria: ego, tu, sui.

SECUNDA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ius, et dativum in i, ut ille, illius, illi. Et huius ordinis pronomina sunt quinque, scilicet: ille, ipse, iste, hic, is.

TERTIA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i, et dativum in o, ut meus, mei, meo; vel meum, mei, meo, aut in ae diphthongon, et dativum similiter, ut mea, meae, meae. Et huius ordinis sunt quinque pronomina: meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

QUARTA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in atis, et dativum in ati, ut nostras, nostratis, nostrati; vestras, vestratis, vestrati. Cuius ordinis pronominum sunt duo: nostras et vestras.

Paradigmata pronominum primi ordinis

Singulariter

EGO, TU

N.	ego	en	tu	te
G.	mei	enmagamnak	tui vel tis	temagadnak
D.	mihi	ennekem	tibi	teneked
A.	me	enghemet	te	tighedet
<V.>			o tu	o te
Ab.	a me	en tůlem	a te	te tůled

Pluraliter

N.	nos	mů	vos	tů
G.	nostrum vel nostri	mięnk	vestrum vel vestri	tietek
D.	nobis	můnekůnk	vobis	tůnektek
A.	nos	můnko̊t	vos	tůto̊ko̊t
V.	o nos	o mů	o vos	o tů
Ab.	a nobis	můtůlůnk	a vobis	tů tůletek

SUI

Singulariter et pluraliter

G.	sui	ů maganak	ů magoknak
D.	sibi	ůneki	ůnekiek
A.	se	ůtet	ůkôt
Ab.	a se	ů tůle	ůtůlôk

Huius ordinis pronomina degenerant, ut vides a nominum inflexione, praeterquam in accusativo, in quo casu semper litteram retinent t.

Paradigmata pronominum secundi ordinis

ILLE

Singulariter

N.	ille illa illud	az
G.	illius	azę
D.	illi	annak
A.	illum illam illud	azt
Ab.	ab illa illo	attul

Litterarum mutationem observet puer, hic enim z in n et t facile transit, quod in omnibus fere linguis usu venire solet.

Pluraliter

N.	illi illae illa	azok
G.	illorum illarum illorum	azokę
D.	illis	azoknak
A.	illos illas illa	azokot
Ab.	ab illis	azoktul

Illud et observatione dignum est, quod quaedam pronomina singularis numeri adduntur nominibus pluralis numeri, ut illi ergo homines vidissent signum. Az emberek mikoronn lattak volna az czudat etc.

Sic et haec pronomina inflectuntur composita.

Singulariter

N.	amaz	imez
G.	amazę	imezę
D.	amannak	imennek
A.	amazt	imezt
Ab.	amattul	imettůl

Hic quoque z in n transit et t.

14 illi ergo homines ... Jo 6. 14.
In the Vulgate: illi ergo homines cum vidissent quod fecerat signum dicebant (Jo 6. 14.)
In Erasmus's works: Illi ergo homines cum vidissent, quod Iesus fecerat signum, dicebant (Jo 6. 14.)

Pluraliter

N.	amazok	imezek
G.	amazokę	imezekę
D.	amazoknak	imezeknek
A.	amazokot	imezeket
Ab.	amazoktul	imezektůl

IPSE, ISTE

Singulariter

N.	ipse ipsa ipsum	ů	iste ista istud	ez
G.	ipsius	őůę	istius	ezę
D.	ipsi	ůnekie	isti	ennek
A.	ipsum ipsam ipsum	ůtet	istum istam istud	ezt
Ab.	ipso ab ipsa ipso	ůtůle	isto ista isto	ettůl

Pluraliter

N.	ipsi ipsae ipsa	ůk	isti istae ista	ezek
G.	ipsorum ipsarum ipsorum	őuek	istorum istarum istorum	ezekę
D.	ipsis	ůnekiek	istis	ezeknek

A.	ipsos ipsas ipsa	ůkŏt	istos istas ista	ezeket
Ab.	ab Ipsis	ůtůlŏk	istis	ezektůl

HIC, IS

Singulariter

N.	hic haec hoc	ez	is ea id	az

Et hoc pronomen in singulari numero plerumque nominibus pluralis numeri addi solet, idque iuxta Hebraeae linguae usum זה ימים Ez napokba. Dicere in hac diebus Latina non patitur lingua.

G.	huius	ezę	eius	azę
D.	huic	ennek	ei	annak
A.	hunc hanc hoc	ezt	eum eam id	azt
Ab.	hoc ab hac hoc	ettůl	eo ea eo	attul

Pluraliter

N.	hi hae haec	ezek	ii eae ea	azok
G.	horum harum horum	ezekę	eorum earum eorum	azokę

4 ûtûlôk – corr. ex ûtûlok

D.	his	ezeknek	iis	azoknak
A.	hos has haec	ezeket	eos eas ea	azokot
Ab.	ab his	ezektůl	eis	azoktul

QUIS

Singulariter

N.	quis quae quod	ki. kiczoda. mell'
G.	cuius	kię. kiczodāę. mell'ę
D.	cui	kinek. kiczodānak. mell'nek
A.	quem quam quod	kit. kiczodāt. mell'et
Ab.	quo a qua quo	kitůl. kiczodātul. mell'tůl

Pluraliter

N.	qui quae quae vel qua	kik, kiczodāk. mell'ek
G.	quorum quarum quorum	kikę, kiczodākę, mell'ekę
D.	quis vel quibus	kiknek, kiczodāknak, mell'eknek

A.	quos quas quae vel qua	kiket, kiczodākat, mell'eket
Ab.	a quis vel a quibus	kiktůl, kiczodāktul, mell'ektůl

Tribus enim modis hoc pronomen efferimus, verum postremum illud rebus fere inanimis addi solet.

MEUS

Singulariter

N.	meus mea meum	az enim
G.	mei meae mei	az enimę
D.	meo meae meo	az enimnek
A.	meum meam meum	az enimet
Vo.	mi mea meum	o enim
Ab.	meo a mea meo	az enimtůl

Doctrinas casuum horum pronominum in orationis maxime contextu puer poterit observare. Reiciunt enim casum in dictionem, cui adhaeret, ut filius meus est, en fiam, pro eo, quod est enim; filii tui est, az te fiadę, pro tiedę; filio tuo, nostro, vestro, az te fiadnak, az mů fiunknak, az tů fiatoknak etc.

Ceterum, ut apud Graecos, ita apud nos pronominibus possessivis articuli adduntur.

Pluraliter

N.	mei meae mea	az enimek
G.	meorum mearum meorum	az enimekę
D.	meis	az enimeknek
A.	meos meas mea	az enimeket
Vo.	mei o meae mea	o enijm
Ab.	a meis	az enijmtůl

Sic tuus, suus, noster etc. inflectat puer.

Haec pronomina, ut dixi, reiciunt notam casus in dictionem, cui adhaeret, ut pater noster, mů aťānk; anima nostra. mů lelkůnk. Neque enim dicimus, mięnk aťa, mięnk lilek, ut imperiti linguae loquuntur.

<IV. VERBUM>

VERBUM est pars orationis cum tempore et persona, sine casu, aut agere aliquid, aut pati, aut neutrum significans.

Az Beßid az ßobeßidnek riße ůdőuel ęs ßemil'uel eſet nelkůl. mell' ualami czelekediſt iegez auaǵ ßenuediſt auaǵ ezeknek eǵǵikęt ſem.

Accidentia verbi

Verbo accidunt septem: qualitas, coniugatio, genus, numerus, figura, tempus et persona.

QUALITAS

Qualitas verborum est in modis et formis.

MODI

Modi sunt quinque. Indicativus, mutato, ut lego, oluaſok. Imperativus, paranczolo, ut lege, oluaſs. Optativus, kiuano, ut utinam legerem, vayha oluaſnik. Coniunctivus, eǵǵbe foglalo, ut cum legam, mikoronn oluaſsak. Infinitivus, vighezis nelkůl ualo, ut legere, oluaſni.

FORMAE

Formae verborum sunt quattuor. Perfecta, el uighezett, ut lego, oluaſok. Meditativa, gondolkodo, ut lecturio, oluaſni gondolkodom. Frequentativa, ǵakorlo, ut lectito, ǵakorta oluaſok. Inchoativa, kezdis tiuő, ut fervesco, megkezdek heuůlni; calesco, megkezdek meleghedni.

CONIUGATIO

Donatus distinxit coniugationes litteris et syllabis per secundas personas praesentis indicativi singularis numeri, qui enim ob hoc ipsum obscurior est, quam ut a pueris commode possit intelligi, atque coniugationes et genera confundit. Propterea nos coniugationes ad puerorum captum distinximus.

Coniugationes verborum sunt quattuor.

PRIMA
est in A productam.

SECUNDA
est in E productam.

TERTIA
est in E vel I correptam.

QUARTA
est in I productam.

CONIUGATIO prima

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari secunda persona A productam habet ante novissimam litteram S. In futuro vero BO syllabam, ut amo, amAS, amaBO.

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari secunda persona A producta habet ante RIS. In futuro vero BOR syllabam, ut amor, amARIS, amaBOR.

SECUNDA coniugatio

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona E productam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero BO, ut doceo, docES, doceBO.

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona E productam habet ante RIS, in futuro vero BOR, ut doceor, docERIS, doceBOR.

TERTIA coniugatio

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I correptam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero AM, ut lego, legIS, legAM.

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona pro I E correptam habet ante novissimam syllabam RIS, in futuro vero AR, ut legor, legERIS, legAR.

QUARTA coniugatio

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I productam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero AM, ut audio, audIS, audiAM.

Passivorum et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I productam habet ante ultimam syllabam RIS, in futuro vero AR, ut audior, audIRIS, audiAR.

Coniugationes Hebraei quibusdam punctis distinguunt, sicut Graeci certis litteris, quae statim admonent, quodque verbum cuius sit coniugationis. Possumus et nos illas commodissime dividere Hebraeorum more in nostra lingua, ut

3 docERIS – corr. ex docerEris

sit prima coniugatio, quae in indicativo modo, numero singulari, tempore praeterito perfecto, tertia persona in Ā rectum exit. Secunda, quae in eodem modo, numero, tempore indefinito, tertia persona in A obliquum desinit. Tertia, quae in eodem modo, numero, tempore, persona in Ę rectum. Quarta, quae item in eodem modo, numero, tempore, persona in E obliquum.

Paradigmata primae coniugationis possunt sumi ex his et similibus verbis: praecipit, iussit, benedixit, maledixit, ut Praecipit Deus Möysi, Azt paranczolā az Iſten Möiſeſnek, azt haǵā. Benedixit Deus Nöe, Meg aldā az iſten Nöet. Maledixit Deus Caim, Meg atkozā az Iſten Kaimot etc.

Secundae ex his: reliquit, dixit etc., ut Reliquit me febris, El haǵa enghemet az hideglelíſnek betegſighe. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός, Dixit Deus, Ęs monda az Iſten. Huic orationi si particulam azt addideris, primam facies coniugationem, azt mondā. Contra, si aliam addideris nempe hanc, Uǵ, extrema vocalis verbi erit A obliquum non rectum. Uǵ monda hoǵ etc. Idem fit in superiori quoque verbo, ut Reliquit eam febris, El haǵā ûtet az hideglelíſnek betegſighe, sicut apud Hebraeos, Graecos et Latinos fit transitus ab una coniugatione ad aliam, addita vel detracta aut littera aut syllaba, ut פקד נפקד נפקד פקד; visitavit, visitatus sum, visitatus sum, visitavit; τύπτω, τύπτομαι, τύπτομαι, τύπτω; verbero, verberor, verberor, verbero.

Tertiae ex his: creavit, fecit, genuit etc. In principio creavit Deus coelum et terram, Ez uilagnak kezdetiben teremtę az Iſten az eghet ęs az fôldet. Abraham autem genuit Isaac, Abrahām kediglenn nemzę Iſaakot etc.

Quartae ex his: tulit, qaesivit etc. Multa tulit fecitque puer, Sokat ßenuede ęs tûn germekſighiben. Quaesivit lanam et linum, ǵapiut ęs lent kereſe etc.

7 Praecipit Deus Möysi...
In the Vulgate: Constituit Dominus Moysi (Bar 1. 20.)
8 Benedixit Deus Nöe...
In the Vulgate: Benedixitque Deus Noe (Gen 9. 1.)
Maledixit Deus Caim...
In the Vulgate: it does not occur with these words.
10 Reliquit me febris... – in marg.: Math. 8.
In the Vulgate: dimisit eam febris (Mt 8. 15.)
In Erasmus's works:. reliquit illam febris (Mt 8. 15.)
11 Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός... – in marg.: Genesis 1.
A frequently occurring collocation.
20 In principio creavit... – in marg.: Genesis 1. (Gen 1. 1.)
21 Abraham autem genuit... – in marg.: Math. 1.
In the Vulgate: Abraham genuit Isaac (Mt 1. 2.)
In Erasmus's works: Abraham genuit Isaac (Mt 1. 2.)
The insertion of "autem" occurs in the continuation of the quoted place.
In the Vulgate: Abraham genuit Isaac Isaac autem genuit Iacob Iacob autem genuit Iudam et fratres eius (Mt 1. 2.)
In Erasmus's works: Abraham genuit Isaac Isaac autem genuit Iacob Iacob autem genuit Iudam, et fratres eius (Mt 1. 2.)
24 Quaesivit lanam et linum... Prov 31. 13.

Est et coniugatio apud Hebraeos, quam illi Hiffil vocant, qua noster sermo creberrime utitur. Quae cum multas habeat species, haec inter alias praecipua est, quae habet verba, quorum significatio tres in se personas includit. Prima est, a qua agendi origo exit; secunda, cuius medio operatio perficitur; tertia, in quam illa transit. Huius coniugationis usum, cum Graecus et Latinus ignoret sermo, exempla de hac in Graeca et Latina lingua dari nequeunt, nisi per circumlocutione. Quorum tamen verborum huius ordinis germanam significationem sermo noster Hungaricus, perinde ac Hebraeus, uno commodissime exprimit verbo הֶאֱכִיל, comedere fecit; itetę, itete; fecit occidere, meg oletę, meg olete; fecit sanare, meg ǵogijtatā, meg ǵogijtata. Quae verba, ut vides, iuxta alium atque alium orationis tenorem in nostra lingua in omnes ordines possunt referri. Alia enim formativas litteras habent rectas, alia obliquas. Meg ǵogijtatā ůtet, primi ordinis est. Meg ǵogijtata enghemet, secundi. Meg oletę ůtet, tertii. Meg olete enghemet, quarti. Ex ordine eorum verborum est, quod Hiffil ab Hebraeis diximus vocari, et hoc sequens הֶאֱזִין, filele, quod quidam uno volens reddere verbo, aurisavit dixit. Cuius verbi vim cum Latinus sermo uno verbo exprimere commode nequeat, noster commodissime. Dicimus enim: Mit filelß? Naǵonn foga filelni etc. Circumlocutione enim Latini utuntur, cum dicunt obsidere aures.

GENUS

	Activum
	Passivum
Genera verborum sunt quinque.	Neutrum
	Deponens
	Commune

Activum verbum est, quod desinit in o, et accepta r litteram format ex se passivum, ut lego, oluaſom; legor, oluaſtatom.

Passivum verbum est, quod desinit in r, qua detracta redit rursus in activum, ut amor, ßerettetem; amo, ßeretem.

Passiva verba et communia in nostro idiomate aucta una littera et syllaba, iuxta Graeci sermonis usum exeunt, ut amo, ßeretem; amor, ßerettetem. Doceo, tanijtom; doceor, tanijtatom. Criminor illum, bůntetem azt; criminor ab illo, bůntettetem attul.

Neutrum est, quod in o desinit, ut activum, cui si r littera accedat, Latinum non est, ut sedeo, ůlȯk.

Neutropassivum dicitur, quod partim neutri, partim passivi generis vocem habeat, ut gaudeo, ȯrůlȯk; gaudes, ȯrůlß; gavisus sum, ȯrůlik.

Deponens est, quod in r desinit, ut passivum, sed ea dempta, desinit esse Latinum, ut loquor, ßolok; sequor, kȯuetek.

Commune est, quod in r desinit, ut passivum, et tum agentis, tum patientis in se includit significatione, ut criminor te, buͤntetlek tighedet; criminor a te, buͤntettetem te tuͤled.

NUMERUS

Numeri verborum sunt duo.	Singularis, ut lego, oluaſok. Pluralis, ut legimus, oluaſunk.

FIGURA

Figurae verborum sunt duae.	Simplex, ut lego, oluaſom. Composita, ut relego, megoluaſom.

TEMPUS

	Praesens,		lego,	oluaſok.	
Tempora verborum sunt tria.	Praeteritum,	ut	legi,	oluaſik.	
	Futurum,		legam,	oluaſok	ioͤuendoͤre.

PERSONA

	Prima,		lego,	oluaſok.
Personae verborum sunt tres.	Secunda,	ut	legis,	oluaſß.
	Tertia,		legit,	oluas.

CONIUGATIO

In verborum coniugationibus diligenter observet puer: verba in patrio nostro sermone iuxta aliam atque aliam orationis constructionem varie inflecti. Idque usu venire solet in verbis dumtaxat activis, non tamen in omnibus modis et temporibus. Nam verbum faciam diligi, ßerettetlek ad Hiffil pertinet. Si ergo verbum sumas aut absolute aut transitive, iuxta variam eius cum aliis partibus syntaxim, propriam sibi et ab aliis eiusdem ordinis verbis diversam habebit inflexionem. Contingit autem id contra Gracae et Latinae linguae usum, nec id in una aut altera coniugatione, sed in omnibus. Nam hac quoque in re nostra lin-

13 oluaſok – corr. ex ouaſok

gua ad Hebraeam proxime accedit, in qua nominum et verborum inflexionibus pronomina adhibentur affixa, ratione quorum haec coniugandi in nostro sermone accidit varietas. Porro ut in nominum inflexionibus certae sunt litterae, quae vicem supplent affixorum pronominis, ita et in verborum coniugationibus, ut supra in capitulo de pronomine ostendi. Ut autem res fiat dilucidior, de singulis ordine ponam paradigmata.

Amo absolute acceptum sic coniugatur.

amo	ßeretek	amamus	ßeretůnk
amas	ßerecćz	amatis	ßerettek
amat	ßeret	amant	ßeretnek

Reliqua quoque eodem modo.

Idem verbum si construatur cum accusativo pronominis secundae personae, l litteram ante ultimam verbi asciscit syllabam, quae haud dubie affixorum pronominum vim obtinet.

amo te	ßeretlek	amamus	ßeretůnk
amas	ßerecćz	amatis	ßerettek
amat	ßeret	amant	ßeretnek

Praeterito imperfecto

amabam te	ßeretlek uala
amabas	ßerecćz uala
amabat	ßeret uala

Quod si idem verbum construatur aut cum nomine sive proprio sive appellativo, aut etiam pronomine accusativi casus tertiae personae, pro extrema littera k m obtinebit notam nimirum pronominum affixorum cum caeteris.

amo		ßeretem	amamus		ßeret’t’ůk
amas	Petrum aut illum	ßereted	amatis	<Petrum aut illum>	ßeretitek
amat		ßereti	amant		ßeretik

Praeterito imperfecto

amabam	ßeretem uala
amabas	ßereted uala
amabat	ßereti uala

Nam quod superius diximus, nostrum sermonem vel citra personarum adiunctionem satis exprimere personas, id in verbis quoque huius ordinis verum est. Cum enim dico: Szeretlek, aut ßeretem, etiamsi nihil amplius addam, significantissime loquor. Includunt enim haec verba in se personas, quae sunt pronominum affixorum. Quia vero haec tanta varietas confusionem parere poterat, distinximus verba in suos ordines. Primus est absolutorum. Secundus transitivorum. Tertius passivorum. Quartus defectivorum.

<ORDO primus>

Paradigma verborum activorum absolutae formae

<CONIUGATIO prima>

INDICATIVO modo, tempore praesenti

Singularis		Pluralis	
amo	ßeretek	amamus	ßeretůnk
amas	ßerecćz	amatis	ßerettek
amat	ßeret	amant	ßeretnek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis			Pluralis		
amabam	ßeretek		amabamus	ßeretůnk	
amabas	ßerecćz	uala	amabatis	ßerettek	uala
amabat	ßeret		amabant	ßeretnek	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis		Pluralis	
amavi	ßeretik	amavimus	ßeretink
amavisti	ßeretil	amavistis	ßeretitek
amavit	ßerete	amaverunt	ßeretinek

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis			Pluralis		
amaveram	ßerettem		amaveramus	ßerettűnk	
amaveras	ßerettel	uala	amaveratis	ßerettetek	uala
amaverat	ßeretett		amaverant	ßerettenek	

Futuro

Singularis			Pluralis		
amabo	ßeretek		amabimus	ßerettűnk	
amabis	ßerecćz	iőuendőre	amabitis	ßerettek	iőuendőre
amabit	ßeret		amabunt	ßeretnek	

Futurum exprimere nequimus, nisi circumloquamur, quae etiam circumlocutio distinguit inter personas et hoc ipsum tempus.

IMPERATIVO <modo, tempore praesenti>

Singularis		Pluralis	
		amemus	ßereſſűnk
ama	ßereſs	ametis	ßereſſetek
amet	ßereſſen	ament	ßereſſenek

Futuro

Singularis			Pluralis		
			amemus	ßereſſűnk	
amato tu	ßereſſ te	iőuendőre	amatote	ßereſſetek	<iőuendőre>
amato ille	ßereſſen az		amanto	ßereſſenek	

OPTATIVO <modo,> tempore praesenti et praeterito imperfecto

Singularis				Pluralis			
	amarem		ßeretnik		amaremus		ßeretnink
utinam	amares	uayha	ßeretnil	utinam	amaretis	uayha	ßeretnitek
	amaret		ßeretne		amarent		ßeretninek

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	amaverim		ßerettem	
utinam	amaveris	uayha	ßerettel	ligen
	amaverit		ßeretett	

Pluralis

	amaverimus		ßerettůnk	
utinam	amaveritis	uayha	ßerettetek	ligen
	amaverint		ßerettenek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	amavissem		ßerettem	
utinam	amavisses	uayha	ßerettel	uolna
	amavisset		ßeretett	

Pluralis

	amavissemus		ßerettůnk	
utinam	amavissetis	uayha	ßerettetek	uolna
	amavissent		ßerettenek	

4 ßeretnil – corr. ex ßeretenil

Futuro

Singularis

	amem		ßereſſek	
utinam	ames	uayha	ßereſſ	iδuendδre
	amet		ßereſſen	

Pluralis

	amemus		ßereſſùnk	
utinam	ametis	uayha	ßereſſetek	<iδuendδre>
	ament		ßereſſenek	

CONIUNCTIVO modo, tempore praesenti

Singularis				Pluralis			
	amem		ßereſſek		amemus		ßereſſùnk
cum	ames	mikoronn	ßereſſ	cum	ametis	mikoronn	ßereſſetek
	amet		ßereſſen		ament		ßereſſenek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis				Pluralis			
	amarem		ßeretnik		amaremus		ßeretnink
cum	amares	mikoronn	ßeretnil	cum	amaretis	mikoronn	ßeretnitek
	amaret		ßeretne		amarent		ßeretninek

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	amaverim		ßerettem	
cum	amaveris	mikoronn	ßerettel	ligen
	amaverit		ßeretett	

Pluralis

	amaverimus		ßerettůnk	
cum	amaveritis	mikoronn	ßerettetek	ligen
	amaverint		ßerettetnek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	amavissem		ßerettem	
cum	amavisses	mikoronn	ßerettel	uolna
	amavisset		ßeretett	

Pluralis

	amavissemus		ßerettůnk	
cum	amavissetis	mikoronn	ßerettetek	uolna
	amavissent		ßerettenek	

Futuro

Singularis

	amavero		ßeretendek
cum	amaveris	mikoronn	ßeretendeß
	amaverit		ßeretend

Pluralis

	amaverimus		ßeretendůnk
cum	amaveritis	mikoronn	ßeretendetek
	amaverint		ßeretendenek

INFINITIVO modo sine numeris et personis, tempore praesenti, et praeterito imperfecto. Amare, ßeretni.

Observet puer particulas in inflexionibus, quae tempora commodissime distinguunt. Uala, praeteriti imperfecti temporis, indicativi modi est. Ligen praeteriti perfecti optativi et coniunctivi modi.

Scholion: amaverim, ßerettem ligen. Oll' ůdőt iegez ki el mult, ęs kirůl bizońos kippenn meg emlekezni nem ůgekezůnk. Pilda: uayha ßerettem ligen ualaha az iſtent.

Scholion: amavissem, ßerettem uolna. Oll' ůdőt iegez, kirůl bizońos kippenn ůgekezůnk meg emlekezni. Pilda: uayha iletemben ßerettem uolna az iſtent.

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis		Pluralis	
doceo	tanijtok	docemus	tanijtunk
doces	tanijtaß	docetis	tanijtotok
docet	tanijt	docent	tanijtanak

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis			Pluralis		
docebam	tanijtok		docebamus	tanijtunk	
docebas	tanijtaß	uala	docebatis	tanijtotok	uala
docebat	tanijt		docebant	tanijtanak	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis		Pluralis	
docui	tanijtik	docuimus	tanijtānk
docuisti	tanijtāl	docuistis	tanijtātok
docuit	tanijta	docuerunt vel docuere	tanijtānak

<TERTIA coniugatio>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis		Pluralis	
lego	oluaſok	legimus	oluaſunk
legis	oluaſß	legitis	oluaſtok
legit	oluas	legunt	oluaſnak

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis			Pluralis		
legebam	oluaſok		legebamus	oluaſunk	
legebas	oluaß	uala	legebatis	oluaſtok	uala
legebat	oluas		legebant	oluaſnak	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis		Pluralis	
legi	oluaſik	legimus	oluaſānk
legisti	oluaſāl	legistis	oluaſātok
legit	oluaſa	legerunt vel legere	oluaſānak

<QUARTA coniugatio>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis		Et per contractionem
audio	halgatok	hallok
audis	halgacćz	hallaß
audit	halgat	hall

Pluralis		Et per contractionem
audimus	halgatunk	hallunk
auditis	halgattok	hallotok
audiunt	halgatnak	hallanak

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis			Et per contractionem	
audiebam	halgatok		hallok	
audiebas	halgacćz	uala	hallaß	uala
audiebat	halgat		hall	

16 halgacćz – corr. ex halgaccz

Pluralis

		Et per contractionem	
audiebamus	halgatunk	hallunk	
audiebatis	halgattok uala	hallotok	uala
audiebant	halgatnak	hallanak	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

		Per contractionem
audivi	halgatik	hallik
audivisti	halgatāl	hallāl
audivit	halgata	halla

Pluralis

		Per contractionem
audivimus	halgatānk	hallānk
audivistis	halgatātok	hallātok
audiverunt vel audivere	halgatānak	hallānak

ORDO secundus, verborum transitivae formae cum affixis

<CONIUGATIO prima>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis		Pluralis	
amo te	ßeretlek	amamus	ßeretůnk
amas	ßerecćz	amatis	ßerettek
amat	ßeret	amant	ßeretnek

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
amabam	ßeretlek	amabamus	ßeretůnk
amabas	ßerecćz uala	amabatis	ßerettek uala
amabat	ßeret	amabant	ßeretnek

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis	
amavi	ßeretilek		amavimus	ßeretink
amavisti	ßeretil		amavistis	ßeretitek
amavit	ßerete		amaverunt vel amavere	ßeretinek

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis			Pluralis	
doceo	tanijtlak		docemus	tanijtunk
doces	tanijtaß		docetis	tanijtotok
docet	tanijt		docent	tanijtanak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
docebam	tanijtlak		docebamus	tanijtunk	
docebas	tanijtaß	uala	docebatis	tanijtotok	uala
docebat	tanijt		docebant	tanijtanak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis	
docui	tanijtālak		docuimus	tanijtānk
docuisti	tanijtāl		docuistis	tanijtātok
docuit	tanijta		docuerunt vel docuere	tanijtānak

etc.

<TERTIA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis		Pluralis	
lego	oluaſlak	legimus	oluaſunk
legis	oluaſß	legitis	oluaſtok
legit	oluas	legunt	oluaſnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
legebam	oluaſlak		legebamus	oluaſunk	
legebas	oluaſß	uala	legebatis	oluaſtok	uala
legebat	oluas		legebant	oluaſnak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
legi	oluaſālak	legimus	oluaſānk
legisti	oluaſāl	legistis	oluaſātok
legit	oluaſa	legerunt	oluaſānak
		vel legere	

etc.

<QUARTA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis		Pluralis	
audio	halgatlak	audimus	halgatunk
audis	halgacćz	auditis	halgattok
audit	halgat	audiunt	halgatnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
audiebam	halgatlak		audiebamus	halgatunk	
audiebas	halgacćz	uala	audiebatis	halgattok	uala
audiebat	halgat		audiebant	halgatnak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
audivi	halgatālak	audivimus	halgatānk
audivisti	halgatāl	audivistis	halgatātok
audivit	halgata	audiverunt vel audivere	halgatānak

etc.

Vides l litteram cum reliquis in hoc verborum ordine perpetuo inseri ante ultimam verbi, ut constent ea, quae supra de affixorum pronominum natura disseruimus.

ORDO secundus, transitivorum cum affixis pronominibus

<CONIUGATIO prima>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis			Pluralis		
amo		ßeretem	amamus		ßerett'ŭk
amas	Petrum illum	ßereted	amatis	Petrum illum	ßeretitek
amat		ßereti	amant		ßeretik

8 halgatālak – corr. ex halgatātlak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
amabam	ßeretem		amabamus	ßerettůk	
amabas	ßereted	uala	amabatis	ßeretitek	uala
amabat	ßereti		amabant	ßeretik	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
amavi	ßeretim	amavimus	ßeretők
amavisti	ßeretid	amavistis	ßeretętek
amavit	ßeretę	amaverunt vel amavere	ßeretęk

etc.

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis			Pluralis		
doceo		tanijtom	docemus		tanijt'uk
doces	Petrum illum	tanijtod	docetis	Petrum illum	tanijt'atok
docet		tanijt'a	docent		tanijt'ak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
docebam	tanijtom		docebamus	tanijt'uk	
docebas	tanijtod	uala	docebatis	tanijt'atok	uala
docebat	tanijt'a		docebant	tanijt'ak	

9 ßeretętek – corr. ex ßeretetek

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
docui	tanijtām	docuimus	tanijtānk
docuisti	tanijtād	docuistis	tanijtātok
docuit	tanijtā	docuerunt	tanijtāk

etc.

<TERTIA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis			Pluralis		
lego		oluaſom	legimus		oluaſſuk
legis	hoc aut illud	oluaſod	legitis	hoc aut illud	oluaſſātok
legit		oluaſſa	legunt		oluaſſāk

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
legebam	oluaſom		legebamus	oluaſſuk	
legebas	oluaſod	uala	legebatis	oluaſſātok	uala
legebat	oluaſſa		legebant	oluaſſāk	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
legi	oluaſām	legimus	oluaſôk
legisti	oluaſād	legistis	oluaſātok
legit	oluaſā	legerunt vel legere	oluaſāk

3 tanijtānk – corr. ex tanijtok

<QUARTA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

			Et per contractionem
audio		halgatom	hallom
audis	hoc aut illud	halgatod	hallod
audit		halgatt'a	hall'a

Pluralis

			Et per contractionem
audimus		halgatt'uk	hall'uk
auditis	hoc aut illud	halgatt'ātok	hall'ātok
audiunt		halgatt'āk	hall'āk

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

			Et per contractionem	
audiebam	halgatom		hallom	
audiebas	halgatod	uala	hallod	uala
audiebat	halgatt'a		hall'a	

Pluralis

			Et per contractionem	
audiebamus	halgatt'uk		hall'uk	
audiebatis	halgatt'atok	uala	hall'atok	uala
audiebant	halgatt'āk		hall'āk	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

		Per contractionem
audivi	halgatām	hallām
audivisti	halgatād	hallād
audivit	halgatā	hallā

Pluralis

		Per contractionem
audivimus	halgatonk	hallonk
audivistis	halgatatok	hallātok
audiverunt vel audivere	halgatak	hallāk

Et hic vides m cum caeteris potestate affixorum pronominum fungentibus verbis in coniugando perpetuo adiungi.

ORDO tertius, qui est passivorum

Passiva verba in nostro sermone formantur a verbis transitivis secundi ordinis littera t et syllaba te ante ultimam verbi syllabam inserta, ut Amo hunc aut illum, ßeretem. Amor, ßerettetem. Advertat etiam puer non esse eam in passivorum verborum inflexione varietatem, quae erat in activorum verborum coniugationibus. Est enim passivorum inflexio uniformis.

<CONIUGATIO prima>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis		Pluralis	
amor	ßerettetem	amamur	ßerettetûnk
amaris vel amare	ßerettetel	amamini	ßerettettek
amatur	ßerettetik	amantur	ßerettetnek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis			Pluralis		
amabar	ßerettetem		amabamur	ßerettetûnk	
amabaris vel amabare	ßerettetel	uala	amabamini	ßerettettek	uala
amabatur	ßerettetik		amabantur	ßerettetnek	

10 formantur – corr. ex formatur

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis				Pluralis			
	sum	ßerettetim			sumus	ßerettetink	
amatus	es	ßerettetil	uolt	amati	estis	ßerettetitek	uolt
	est	ßerettetęk			sunt	ßerettetinek	

vel

Singularis				Pluralis			
	fui	ßerettettem			fuimus	ßerettettůnk	
amatus	fuisti	ßerettettel	uolt	amati	fuistis	ßerettettetek	uolt
	fuit	ßerettetett			fuerunt	ßerettettenek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis				Pluralis			
	eram	ßerettettem			eramus	ßerettetůnk	
amatus	eras	ßerettetel	uala, uolt	amati	eratis	ßerettetek	uala, uolt
	erat	ßerettett			erant	ßerettetnek	

vel

Singularis				Pluralis			
	fueram	ßerettetem			fueramus	ßerettetůnk	
amatus	fueras	ßerettetel	uolt	amati	fueratis	ßerettetek	uolt
	fuerat	ßerettett			fuerant	ßerettetnek	

Futuro

Singularis			Pluralis		
amabor	ßerettetem		amabimur	ßerettetůnk	
amaberis	ßerettetel	iôuendôre	amabimini	ßerettettek	iôuendôre
amabitur	ßerettetik		amabuntur	ßerettetnek	

IMPERATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis		Pluralis	
		amemur	ßeretteſſùnk
amare	ßeretteſsęl	amemini	ßeretteſſetek
ametur	ßerettesſik	amentur	ßeretteſſenek

Futuro

Singularis			Pluralis		
			amemur	ßeretteſſùnk	
amator tu	ßeretteſſęl te	ióuendóre	amaminor	<ßeretteſſetek>	ióuendóre
amator ille	ßerettesſik az		amantor	ßeretteſſenek	

OPTATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

	amarer		ßerettetnim
utinam	amareris	uayha	ßerettetnil
	vel amare		
	amaretur		ßerettetnęk

Pluralis

	amaremur		ßerettetnink
utinam	amaremini	uayha	ßerettetnitek
	amarentur		ßerettetninek

Praeterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto

Singularis

		essem		ßerettettem	
utinam	amatus	esses	uayha	ßerettettęl	uolna
		esset		ßerettetett	

Pluralis

		essemus		ßerettettůnk	
utinam	amati	essetis	uayha	ßerettettetek	uolna
		essent		ßerettettek	

vel

Singularis

		fuissem			uoltam	
utinam	amatus	fuisses	uayha	<ßeretue>	uoltal	uolna
		fuisset			uolt	

Pluralis

		fuissemus			uoltunk	
utinam	amati	fuissetis	uayha	<ßeretue>	uoltatok	uolna
		fuissent			uoltanak	

Futuro

Singularis

	amer		ßerettefſem	
utinam	ameris vel amere	uayha	ßerettefsél	iőuendőre
	ameretur		ßerettesſik	

Pluralis

	amemur		ßerettefſůnk	
utinam	amemini	uayha	ßerettefſetek	iőuendőre
	amentur		ßerettefſenek	

CONIUNCTIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

	amer		ßerettefſem
cum	ameris	mikoronn	ßerettefſel
	vel amere		
	ametur		ßerettefſik

Pluralis

	amemur		ßerretteſſůnk
cum	amemini	mikoronn	ßeretteſſetek
	amentur		ßeretteſſenek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

	amararer		ßerettetnim
cum	amareris	mikoronn	ßerettetnil
	vel amarere		
	ameretur		ßerettetnęk

Pluralis

	amaremur		ßerettetnink
cum	amaremini	mikoronn	ßerettnitek
	amarentur		ßerettetninek

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

		sim		ßerettettem	
cum	amatus	sis	mikoronn	ßerettettęl	ligen
		sit		ßerettetett	

Pluralis

		simus		ßerettettůnk	
cum	<amati>	sitis	mikoronn	ßerettettetek	ligen
		sint		ßerettettenek	

vel

Singularis

		fuerim			lůttem	
cum	amatus	fueris	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	lůttil	ligen
		fuerit			lůtt	

27 lůttil – corr. ex lůtt

Pluralis

		fuerimus			lůttůnk	
cum	<amati>	fueritis	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	lůttetek	ligen
		fuerint			lůttenek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

		essem		ßerettettem	
cum	amatus	esses	mikoronn	ßerettettél	uolna
		esset		ßerettetett	

Pluralis

		essemus		ßerettettůnk	
cum	amati	essetis	mikoronn	ßerettettetek	uolna
		essent		ßerettettenek	

vel

Singularis

cum	amatus	fuisses	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	uoltal	uolna
		fuisset			uolt	

Pluralis

		fuissemus			uoltunk	
cum	amati	fuissetis	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	uoltatok	uolna
		fuissent			uoltanak	

Futuro

Singularis

		ero		ßerettetendem
cum	amatus	eris	mikoronn	ßerettetendel
		erit		ßerettetendik

Pluralis

		erimus		ßerettetendůnk
cum	amati	eritis	mikoronn	ßertettetendetek
		erint		ßerettetendenek

vel

Singularis

		fuero			lendek
cum	amatus	fueris	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	lendeß
		fuerit			lend

Pluralis

		fuerimus			lendůnk
cum	amati	fueritis	mikoronn	<ßeretue>	lendetek
		fuerint			lendenek

INFINITIVO

Amari, ßerettetni

ORDO quartus, qui est verborum defectivorum

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis		Pluralis	
sum	uaǵok	sumus	uaǵunk
es	uaǵ	estis	uattok
est	uagon	sunt	uadnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
eram	ualik	eramus	ualank
eras	ualal	eratis	ualatok
erat	uala	erant	ualanak

<Praesenti perfecto>

Singularis		Pluralis	
fui	uoltam	fuimus	uoltunk
fuisti	uoltal	fuistis	uoltatok
fuit	uolt	fuerunt vel fuere	uoltanak

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
fueram	uoltam		fueramus	uoltunk	
fueras	uoltal	uala	fueratis	uoltatok	uala
fuerat	uolt		fuerant	uoltanak	

Formatur enim ex fui et eram; fueram.

Futuro

Singularis		Pluralis	
ero	lißek	erimus	lißůnk
eris	lisß	eritis	lißtek
erit	lißen	erunt	lißnek

IMPERATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis		Pluralis	
		simus	legůnk
sis	liǵ	sitis	legetek
sit	ligen	sint	legenek

Futuro

Singularis		Pluralis	
		simus	legůnk
esto tu	liǵ te	estote	legetek
esto ille	legen az	sint	legenek

OPTATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis				Pluralis			
	essem		uolnik		essemus		uolnank
utinam	esses	uayha	uolnal	utinam	essetis	uayha	uolnatok
	esset		uolna		essent		uolnanak

<Praeterito>

Singularis

	fuissem		uoltam	
utinam	fuisses	uayha	uoltal	uolna
	fuisset		uolt	

Pluralis

	fuissemus		uoltunk	
utinam	fuissetis	uayha	uoltatok	uolna
	fuissent		uoltanak	

Futuro

Singularis				Pluralis			
	sim		legek		simus		legŭnk
utinam	sis	uayha	liǵ	utinam	sitis	uayha	legetek
	sit		legen		sint		legenek

CONIUNCTIVO

<Praesenti imperfecto>

Singularis				Pluralis			
	sim		legek		simus		legŭnk
cum	sis	mikoronn	liǵ	cum	sitis	mikoronn	legetek
	sit		legen		sint		legenek

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis				Pluralis			
	essem		uolnik		essemus		uolnank
cum	esses	mikoronn	uolnal	cum	essetis	mikoronn	uolnatok
	esset		uolna		essent		uolnanak

<Praesenti perfecto>

Singularis

	fuerim		lůttem	
cum	fueris	mikoronn	lůttil	ligen
	fuerit		lůtt	

Pluralis

	fuerimus		lůttůnk	
cum	fueritis	mikoronn	lůttetek	ligen
	fuerint		lůttenek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	fuissem		uoltam	
cum	fuisses	mikoronn	uoltal	uolna
	fuisset		uolt	

Pluralis

	fuissemus		uoltunk	
cum	fuissetis	mikoronn	uoltatok	uolna
	fuissent		uoltanak	

9 lůttil – corr. ex lůtt

Futuro

Singularis				Pluralis			
	fuero		lendek		fuerimus		lendůnk
cum	fueris	mikoronn	lendeß	cum	fueritis	mikoronn	lendetek
	fuerit		lend		fuerint		lendenek

INFINITIVO

<Praesenti> Esse, lenni.

Praeterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto: fuisse, lůtt lenni.

VOLO verbum anomalum ad primum activorum ordinem refertur et secundum.

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis			Pluralis		
volo	akarok	akarlak	volumus	akarunk	akariuk
vis	akarß	akarod	vultis	akartok	akariātok
vult	akar	akaria	volunt	akarnak	akariāk

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

volebam	akarok		akarlak	
volebas	akarß	uala	akarod	uala
volebat	akar		akaria	

Pluralis

volebamus	akarunk		akariuk	
volebatis	akartok	uala	akariatok	uala
volebant	akarnak		akariak	

19 akarod – corr. ex akarok

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis	
volui	akarik	akarālak etc.	voluimus	akarok
voluisti	akaral		voluistis	akarātok
voluit	akara		voluerunt vel voluere	akarāk

<V. ADVERBIUM>

ADVERBIUM est pars orationis, quae adiecta verbo significationem eius explanat atque implet. Az Beßidhez ualo az ßobeßidnek egǵ riße mell' az Beßidhez uettetuinn az ů iecćziſit iobbann ki maǵarazza ęs bè tôlti.

Accidentia adverbii

Adverbio accidunt tria: significatio, comparatio et figura.

<SIGNIFICATIO>

SIGNIFICATIONUM adverbiorum species puer ex Donato petat. Particula penig adverbium est optandi in nostro sermone, qua pro autem, kedig vel kediglenn (utroque enim modo loquimur) vulgus imperitum solet uti. Dicimus enim: opto, quod adveneris; penig el iůttél etc. Neque enim est adverbium huius ordinis apud Latinos, quo nativam huius particulae significationem exprimere possis. Quemadmodum enim apud Latinos sunt quaedam particulae indeclinabilium orationis partium, quae apud nos voce carent; ita et contra sunt in nostra lingua, quae Latinam vocem non habent.

COMPARATIO

Adverbia comparantur tribus gradibus comparationis. Positivo, ut docte, bôlczenn. Comparativo, ut doctius, bôlczebbenn. Superlativo, ut doctissime, annāl ęs bôlczebbenn, auaǵ ighen bôlczenn.

FIGURA

Adverbiorum figurae sunt duae. Simplex, ut prudenter, bôlczenn. <Composita, ut> Imprudenter, bôlczeſig nélkůl.

<VI. PARTICIPIUM>

PARTICIPIUM est pars orationis partem capiens nominis et verbis. Recipit enim a nomine genera et casus, a verbo autem tempora et significationes, ab utroque numerum et figuram. Az félriß uiuô az ßobeßidnek eǵǵik riße mell' az Newnek ęs az Ighinek eǵǵ rißit uißi el. Mert az Newtůl Nemet ęs Eſetet uißen az Ighitůl kediglenn ůdôkôt ęs Ieccziſeket. Mind az kettôtůl Szāmot ęs Ābrazatot.

Accidentia participii

Participio accidunt sex, quae genus, casus, tempus, significatio, numerus et figura.

GENUS

Genera participiorum sunt quattuor: masculinum, ut hic lectus; femininum, ut haec lecta; neutrum, ut hoc lectum; omne, ut hic et haec et hoc legens, iraſoluaſo.

CASUS

Casus participiorum sunt sex: nominativus, genitivus, dativus, accusativus, vocativus, ablativus.

TEMPUS

Tempora participiorum sunt tria: praesens, praeteritum et futurum.

SIGNIFICATIO

Significationes participiorum trahunt a verbis, a quibus descendunt. Alia est enim significatio activa, alia passiva, alia neutra, alia deponens, alia communis. Activam significationem habent participia, quae a verbis activis descendunt. Passivam, quae a passivis. Neutram, quae a neutris etc. De quibus Donatus copiose.

6 ůdôkôt – corr. ex ůdôtôk

NUMERUS

Numeri participiorum sunt duo: singularis, hic legens, az iraſoluaſo; pluralis, ut hi legentes, az iraſoluaſok.

FIGURA

Figurae participiorum sunt duae: simplex, ut legens; composita, ut negligens.

DECLINATIO

Leges declinationis tertiae, quia mittit genitivum singularem in is, et dativum in i, ut legens, legentis, legenti. Cum participiorum declinatio nihil differat a nominum declinatione, unum tantum inflexionum participiorum paradigma hic subjiciemus. Reliquas ex Donato puer facile discet.

Singulariter

Nominativus	hic et haec et hoc	legens	az iraſoluaſo
Genitivus	huius	legentis	az iraſoluaſoę
Dativus	huic	legenti	az iraſoluaſonak
Accusativus	hunc et hanc et hoc	legentem	az iraſoluaſot
Vocativus	o	legens	o iraſoluaſo
Ablativus	ab hoc et ab hac		
	et ab hoc	legente vel legenti	az iraſoluaſotul

Pluraliter

Nominativus	hi et hae	legentes	
	et haec	legentia	az iraſoluaſok
Genitivus	horum et harum	legentum	
	et horum	vel legentium	az iraſoluaſokę
Dativus	his	legentibus	az iraſoluaſoknak
Accusativus	hos et has	legentes	
	et haec	legentia	az iraſoluaſokot
Vocativus	o	legentes	
		et legentia	<o> iraſoluaſok
Ablativus	ab his	legentibus	az iraſoluaſoktul

Complexi sumus eam grammaticae partem, quae declinabiles orationis continet partes, in qua adeo nihil est, ut quisquam in nostra desideret lingua, ut hoc ipso, quod ad inflexiones attinet et nominum et verborum, omnes omnium linguas facile exsuperet. Est enim regulatissima, ut vocant, non minus, quam una ex primariis illis Hebraea, Graeca et Latina. Quo iniquior sum illis, qui hanc utpote indignam, qua homines utantur, non contempserunt modo, verum etiam linguam linguae virulentia conspurcare veriti non sunt. Qua re non nobis solum, verum etiam Deo, qui linguarum autor est, iniuriam intulere. Et hac γλωττομαχίαν in se, indignissime diu nostra lingua pertulit, quam nostri ab hac virulenta violentia facile potuissent tueri, si modo eius defensionem voluissent suscipere. Quid enim indignius Christianis maxime, quam omisso vero linguae usu, serpentium in morem linguas in linguam, nihil commeritam, acuere, ac venenum, quod mox in illam evomas, sub labiis occultare? Quin et nobis non secus accidit, quam illis, qui ingentem intra parietes privatos thesaurum reconditum habent quidem, verum illo, licet sint tenuis fortunae, frui nequeunt, cum ignorent, ubi locorum sit defossus. Habuimus thesaurum hunc linguae patriae hactenus absconditum, quem nunc primum repertum eruimus, in lucemque proferimus, quo si frui non recusaverimus, brevi (ut spero et opto) ex inopibus divites evademus abunde. Nescio enim, qui fit, ut nobis nostra etiam praeclara quaeque interdum sordeant, cum aliis gentibus sua etiam humilia placeant arrideantque. Hoc re ipsa indignum sane erat, illud, quis non summe detestetur, quod interdum non solum nostram negligimus linguam et alienam discimus, sed eas etiam, quibus omnes bonae litterae sunt proditae.

<VII. CONIUNCTIO>

CONIUNCTIO est pars orationis annectens ordinansque sententiam. Az eǵǵbe foglalas az ßobeßidnek eǵǵik riße mell' az beßidnek ertelmit eǵǵbe ragaßt'a, ęs eǵǵbe ßerzi.

Coniunctionis accidentia

Coniunctioni accidunt tria. Potestas, figura, ordo.

POTESTAS

Potestatis coniunctionum quinque species. Sunt enim aut copulativae, aut disiunctivae, aut expletivae, aut causales, aut rationales, ut in Donato.

Copulativa coniunctio est in nostro sermone ęs, qua et in scribendo, et quoque in pronunciando quidam vitiose utuntur. Nunc enim primam huius partis orationis litteram nempe ę absorbent, nunc i mutant. Exemplum primi fuerit: Respondit et dixit, Felele 'ſ monda. Secundi: Ite et vos in vineam meam, Meńńetek el tů is. Scribendum enim est et proferendum: felele ęs monda. Item Meńńetek el tů ęſ. Quod si ob crebrum vocalium concursum praedictam litteram ę in pronunciando obscurare voluimus, optimum erit Graecorum more id per apostrophen facere: felele 'ſ monda; nec sequentis dictionis corpus postrema huius coniunctionis litteram ſ onerare, atque adeo ipsam penitus corrumpere. Monda vox est patria integra ac significans; ſmonda corrupta, ac omni prorsus significatione carens. Simile est iudicium de sequenti voce: ſincz et aliis quibusdam, qua vulgus utitur pro eo, quod est ęſ nincz, quae etiam scribi potest modo iam dicto: 'ſ nincz. Dissimile: de ſem. Nam hac voce nostri utuntur composita perinde ac Latini; nec quod si seiunctim utamur, dicimus: et non, ęs nem. In qua compositione primae, ut vides, harum orationis partium litterae ę et n absorbentur penitus. Quin et ultima interdum m scilicet. Cuius rei exemplum sequens oratio subministrabit. Nec hoc, nec illud feceris. Se ezt, ſe azt, ne teged etc.

FIGURA

Figurae coniunctionum duae: simplex, ut nam; composita, ut namque.

ORDO

Coniunctionum tres ordines. Sunt enim aut praepositivae coniunctiones, ut at ac ast; aut subiunctivae, ut que, ne, ve; aut communes, ut ergo, ideo, igitur.

<VIII. PRAEPOSITIO>

PRAEPOSITIO est pars orationis, quae praeposita aliis partibus in oratione significationem earum aut implet aut mutat aut minuit. Az elôlluetô az ßobeßidnek eǵǵ rißе mellʼ az egéb rißeknek elôtte uettetuinn az ßobeßid, azoknak ů ieććziſit auaǵ be tôlti, auaǵ el ualtoßtaťťa, auaǵ meg kůſſebbijti.

Accidens praepositionis

Praepositio unum tantum habet accidens, nempe casum. Casus autem sunt duo. Accusativus et ablativus.

Praepositiones accusativi casus sunt: ad, apud, ante, adversum, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, pone, per, prope, propter, secundum, post, trans, praeter, supra, circiter, usque, secus, penes.

Praepositiones casus ablativi sunt: a, ab, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, prae, palam, sine, absque, tenus.

Praepositiones utriusque casus sunt: in, sub, super, subter.

Praepositiones inseparabiles sunt: di, dis, re, se, an, con, o.

Exempla singularium in Donato.

Praepositiones inseparabiles in nostro sermone sunt particulae el, meg, le, fel, ala, et si quae sunt his similes, ut dimitto, el boczatom; occido, megôlôm, ascendo, fel megek; descendo, leßallok auaǵ ala megek. Ac propterea non sunt in scribendo a verbis separandae. Habentque eandem fere vim in nostra lingua, quam πάλιν in Graeca. Addunt enim verbis, quibus associantur, ʼεπιτάσιν, hoc est intentionem et vehementiam, ut in his et similibus orationibus cernere est: Mitto te, boczatlak tighedet. Dimitto te, el boczatlak tighedet. Caedo te, ôllek tighedet. Occido te, meg ôllek tighedet.

Praepositiones, quae verbis coniungi non possunt, sunt apud et penes. Illudque non est omittendum, quod praepositiones in nostro sermone non semper praeponuntur reliquis orationum partibus, sed nonnunquam postponuntur, ut In illo tempore, az ůdôben. In domo, az hazban. In agro, az mezônn etc. Praeponuntur his: exeo, kimegek, Intro, be megek; descendo, leßallok etc.

29 kimegek – corr. ex kimegke

<IX. INTERIECTIO>

INTERIECTIO est pars orationis significans mentis affectum voce incognita. Az kôzbe uetis az ßobeßidnek egǵ riße mellʼ lileknek indulattʼāt iecćzi eſmeretlen ßoual.

Accidens interiectionis

Interiectioni accidit unum tantum, significatio scilicet.

Significatio interiectionum in quadruplici est differentia. Aut enim per hanc postremam orationis partem laeticiam mentis significamus, ut Euax, haija; aut dolorem, ut Heu, jaj; aut admirationem, ut Pape, aa, ee; aut metum, ut Atat, im laſs, laſs, laſs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

23, 4–5 De nova [...] imprimendi arte

Sylvester was convinced that the first book in Hungary was printed in Sárvár-Ujsziget. He did not know about his predecessors. We know two publications of Andreas Hess's press in Buda from 1473. There was a typographer – supposedly in Buda – also between 1477 and 1480 who is called "the printer of Confessionale" on the basis of one of his publications. In 1530, books were printed in Szeben (Sibiu, Rumania) as well, in Lukas Trapoldner's workshop. In 1539, in the year of the publication of *Grammatica Hungarolatina,* several works were issued in Johannes Honterus's press in Brassó (Braşov, Rumania). Apart from these, the earlier pressworks with Hungarian elements were mostly prepared in Cracow and Vienna.

23, 4 beneficio principis nostri

The press was equipped with the support of the "princeps", the landlord of Sárvár, Tamás Nádasdy. The preparations started in 1536. To lead the workshop, Nádasdy employed a German printer, Johannes Strutius (Johann Strauss). Strutius arrived in Sárvár in 1538. Sylvester observed his activity with continuous suspicion – not without reason.

23, 6 in hoc ludo

Sylvester turns to his own students. Nádasdy also had an elementary school built, which he consigned Sylvester to lead. Melanchthon, in Wittenberg, was also informed about the school by Mátyás Dévai Bíró (see also 53, 16). In his letter to Nádasdy on 9th October 1537, he thoroughly appreciates the significance of the new institution (*Corpus Reformatorum,* ed. Carolus Gottlieb Bretschneider, Heinrich Ernst Bindseil, I–XXVIII, Halle, 1834–1860; III, 417–418.). In the same letter, he recommends Dévai and Sylvester to Nádasdy's benevolence.

23, 11 duci

Sylvester's patron, Tamás Nádasdy (1498–1562) was a politician and statesman of great reputation. He got his humanist education in Padova, Bologna, Rome, and Vienna. From 1524, he was secretary of chancery in Buda, in Lajos II's court, from 1525, he was a royal councilor. He was a member of the Erasmian circle of the humanists in Buda. After the battle of Mohács (1526), where King Lajos II died, the major part of Hungary fell under Turkish domination. Part of the Hungarian noblemen chose János Szapolyai, the Transylvanian voivod to be the king. Other noblemen chose Ferdinand Habsburg, the Austrian archduke, for the Hungarian crown. Nádasdy visited Ferdinand on their behalf and had a significant role in his coronation. As a reward for his service, he was appointed commander of the Buda castle. In 1529, the Turkish army occupied Buda, Nádasdy was captured. Soliman gave him to Szapolyai who pardoned him in return for his fidelity oath. For his service, he received important territories in Transylvania and East Hungary. In 1532, he married Orsolya Kanizsai; whose dowry brought him territories in West Hungary. In 1533, he returned to Ferdinand's side. He was the lord lieutenant of Vas county from 1534. He accepted Sylvester into his service in May 1534 at his castle in Sárvár upon the recommendation of the prebend of Eger, Tamás Mindszenti. Later he climbed to higher and higher offices: from 1537, he was viceroy of Croatia and Slavonia, from 1540 lord chief justice, from 1554 palatine.

23, 12 Neanesi

Sárvár has been a settlement in West Hungary since medieval times. It was also mentioned as Újsziget, Naenesus is its Hellenistic name. It lies next to the river Rába and the Gyöngyös stream. Indeed, in the 16th century it was an island still surrounded by wild waters. The Kanizsai family's territory, it came under Nádasdy's authority in 1532 as part of Orsolya's dowry.

25, 6 Ad Theodorum

Theodor (Tódor) was János Sylvester's son

25, 11 schola – see also 23, 6

25, 12 in urbe – see also 23, 12

25, 13 princeps – see also 23, 11

25, 14 insula see also 23, 12

27, 3–4 Novum Testamentum

Sylvester's translation of the New Testament was completed in 1541 in the press of Sárvár-Újsziget. As far as we know, this is the first complete Hungarian New Testament. The Hungarian version of several parts of the Bible existed in the medieval hand-written codexes; the most famous being the four gospels of the Munich codex (1466). We do not know if the whole Bible was translated. Erasmus's Greek–Latin edition and his comments were succeeded by his Hungarian followers. Benedek Komjáthy translated Saint Paul's letters (Cracow, 1533), Gábor Pesti the four gospels (Vienna, 1536). We know from one of Sylvester's letters to Nádasdy (24th June 1536) that by this time he was ready with the major part of the work.

27, 5 προπαιδεύματα

Sylvester considered *Grammatica Hungarolatina* a prestudy. As he thoroughly explains in the following, he intended the elementary language knowledge as a foundation for the later, higher level studies. At the same time, in parallel with translating the New Testament, the grammar could have been a prestudy for him as well and a useful exercise in fixing the language rules. (See also the preface of the present edition, page 8.)

27, 28 Fabius

Sylvester praises the statements connected to grammar of the first author referred to, Quintilianus. Until the age of humanism, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (c. 35–c. 96) was a classic authority not only on rhetoric, but also grammar. The two disciplines were closely related in the minds of people in earlier times. According to the ideas of antiquity, the grammarian is not only an expert of linguistic forms and structures but also a scholar of poetic texts. This was reflected both in Greek and Latin works. Hellenistic philology covered all the elements of studying texts. Dionysios Thrax's activity is also especially important for the effect he had. He unambiguously belonged to the Alexandrian philology tradition. In his definition, grammar is the practical study of what poets and writers generally say.

In the Roman theoretic literature, the science of correct language use and text interpretation appears together as the grammarians' task, for the first time, in Varro's works: "docte scribere legereque et erudite intellegere probareque" (*De lingua Latina*, 45–44 B.C.).

In Quintilianus's works, it is clear that grammar and rhetoric are in connection but these two fields are already distinct as well. According to *Institutio oratoria*, the sciences of appropriate speaking (scientia recte loquendi, I. 4–7) and poetic narration (enarratio poetarum, I. 8.) belong to the scope of grammar. The three virtues of rhetorical speech are: emendata, dilucida, ornata. The first virtue is accomplished by latinitas. This is discussed in the grammatic part significantly leaning on Aristotle, the stoic, and Dionysios Thrax. However, explaining the rules of clear and ornate speech is not the grammarian's task, but the rhetorist's; the rhetorical books of *Institutio* discuss this. Thus, literary criticism is separate from grammar.

28, 6 principe meo – see also 23, 11

28, 8 Neanesi – see also 28, 8

30, 24 Diomedis grammatici

Diomedes, who is mentioned by Sylvester several times, was working not long after Donatus. Between the two authors, the grammar history mentions Charisus whose *Ars grammatica* (around 360–370) follows Donatus according to the generally accepted views, whereupon Diomedes continues the example. Diomedes's *Ars Grammatica* was probably born around 370–380. Compared to other similar works, the research firmly states that Diomedes was a compiler, but he created such a precious synthesis of the diverse grammatical trends of his age, that he could almost be considered an original author. His work – just like Donatus's system, *Ars minor* and *maior* – consists of two levels of varying difficulty. The first one explains the most elementary information. The second presumes knowledge of the first, is built upon it, and develops it further. The connection between the grammatical knowledge and the analyzation of literary texts is obvious. The final aim of the work is to promote the analyzation of literary texts. It defines the ideas with which one can identify the stylistic means used by the writers in their works.

33, 7 ex Donato

Sylvester most often mentions Donatus. Throughout the centuries, the master's name was synonymous with Latin grammar. He lived in the 4th century, he instructed Saint Jerome and also perhaps his later critic, Servius. He wrote criticisms on the works of Terence and Virgil.

Upon a pedagogic consideration, Donatus divided the teaching of Latin grammar into two parts: *Ars minor* and *Ars maior*. *Ars minor* is a brief, elementary-level summary, an extract from the more extensive *Ars maior*. Its cue is the "octo partes orationis". The work makes pupils practise their main particulars and inflections with questions and answers.

Ars maior was used on a higher level of education, and it consists of three parts. The first one is the detailed phonetics, that is the discussion of letters, syllables, metrical feet, stresses, punctuation marks. The second part is syntax, the description of the eight parts of speech. The third part concerns the values and errors of speech. Its discussion is ambitious, its style is clear and picturesque. There are only a few definitions and it illuminates the terms demonstrated with examples. Donatus fails to cite his references, but the difficult questions are explained at the end of each part.

According to traditional opinion, *Ars maior* is simply the elaboration of the grammatical tradition developed during antiquity. The role of the dialectics of stoicism is especially important. Recent research calls attention to the features that go beyond tradition and names those authors which Donatus followed in providing a new alternative comparable to Dionysios Thrax. Quintilianus belongs here, too.

The first promoter of Donatus's success was Servius who respected the master as "Grammaticus urbis Romae". Donatus's work was commented upon by many people in the 5th and 6th century. In the 6th century, Priscianus used Donatus as a source and at the same time separated himself from him. Donatus meant the compendium of grammar education also during the Carolingian renaissance. From the Carolingian age, the earliest documentation is a comment on Donatus written by a monk before the 7th century.

Donatus's fame started to fade in the 7th century. Other works became well-known, especially extracts of Priscianus's monumental work. At the end of the Carolingian age, after 1100, *Ars minor* and *Ars maior* were separated and no longer used together. Until the 15th century, only *Ars minor* was used in elementary education with a lot of amendments and changes, while in higher level education, *Ars maior* was displaced by Priscianus. Its phonology and morphology were more detailed than those of Donatus; and in addition, its 17 or 18 books contained a syntax. The third part of Donatus's *Ars maior,* concerning values and errors, enjoyed continued use as an independent work because there was no equivalent of it in Priscianus's work.

Donatus was rediscovered by the humanists and his work became the role model of classic Latin grammar from the middle of the 15th century. Its versions containing amendments in vulgar languages played an important role in the development of the grammars of folk languages. (See more: the connecting entries in the bibliography.)

37, 28 Priscianus

The author worked in the 6th century, but was forced to leave his homeland, Caesarea (Tenez) because of his religious ideas. He settled in Constantinople, where he studied and later taught grammar. First he wrote three smaller works (*De figuris numerorum, De metris fabularum Terentii, Praeexercitamina*). His monumental summary, *Institutionum grammaticarum libri XVIII* (526–527), is the longest elaboration of Latin grammar, after which he wrote further works.

The most important innovation of *Institutiones* is the detailed discussion of syntax, which was briefly touched upon earlier by Gellius. This work by Priscianus has no rhetorical-stylistic chapters. It consists of three major parts. The 1st and 2nd books discuss phonetics and everything possible within the combinations of sounds. The precise discussion of the parts of speech lasts from the end of the 2nd book to the end of the 16th book. The last two chapters contain syntax, in Latin *constructio*.

Priscianus determined a functional method in syntax for the first time, but when he used it on direct examples, these examples compelled him to alter his own original system. The augmentation of the diverse categories was meant to balance the rigidity of the original system, which basically did not satisfy the new method. In the end, Priscianus stopped augmenting the ideas and explaining the examples, altogether. Practice meant an endless difficulty, and it seemed to exclude any standard explanation. The final and fatal contradiction of Priscianus's work is seen in the fact that, while on the one hand he was the first to give a detailed syntactic analysis within the frame of a descriptive work, on the other hand he came into conflict with his own original rational requirements during the discussion.

The great work was not arranged uniformly. The chapters on syntax were arranged in a shorter form as *Constructio* or *Priscianus minor*; the rest as *Priscianus maior* with comments and explanations. According to the concordant judgements of science, the period of antique grammar was closed with *Institutiones*; a summarizing work and an end point. Priscianus's heritage belongs to the history of both medieval grammar and logic.

39, 4 Schytae

Schytia's inhabitants. See the next note!

39, 5 Schytia

The northern shore of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus), between the Don (Tanais) and the Low Danube (Ister) with the neighboring territories. The warlike tribes belonging to the Iranian language family and living here between the 8th century B.C. and the 3rd century A.D. were called the Schyts in the literature of the Mediterranian civilizations, mostly in that of the Greeks, and their homeland was called Schytia. Antique and medieval authors usually used this name for the steppes of Eurasia and their nomadic people. Based on their Latin sources, the medieval Hungarian history writers (Anonymus, Simon Kézai) considered the territories of Maeotis (Sea of Azov) and Tanais and the lands west of them to be Schytia; and their inhabitants were regarded as the common ancestors of the Magyars and the Huns. In the time of humanism, the area and its inhabitants were interpreted in an even larger sense. In a popular manual, the following can be read for example: "Scythia ampla et barbara regio septentrionalis ab India ad Germaniam porrecta, ab uno latere pontum, ab altero ryphaeos montes habens, hinc scythicus." (Hermannus Torrentinus, *Elucidarius poeticus continens historias, poeticas, fabulas, insulas, regiones, urbes, fluvios, montesque insigniores, atque huiusmodi alia, omnibus adolescentibus in poesi versantibus oppido quam necessarius,* Coloniae, 1529, 17v).

41, 3–5 Erumpunt passim... Nos

The source of the quotation cannot be found in antique literature in the poems after which "Nos" is signed instead of a classic author's name. These lines are probably Syvester's own creations; it is also possible that they are the translations of the calendar poems or other Hungarian texts. (See more in Bartók 2002, ItK, 485–501.)

43, 5 Lenobathes

It never occurs in classical Latin literature. Supposedly, it is a Latinized expression derived from the Greek ληνός ('grape extruding vat') and βαθύς ('deep') meaning 'deep grape extruding vat'.

44, 10 in Enchyridio piarum precationum

Based on the Latin name, we must think of a booklet that contains gracious prayers, a songbook or a prayerbook, for example. At present, from the time before the publication of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, we only know of István Gálszécsi's songbook from the Hungarian pressworks. Sylvester's Latin translation is not far from the Hungarian title *Kegyes ínekekrűl és keresztyén hitrűl rövid könyvecske (Booklet on Gracious Prayers and Christian Faith).* From the fragments found, we can conclude there were two editions (Cracow, 1536, 1538).

Today, we only know about István Székely's songbook (Cracow, 1538) from the 18th-century notes (Péter Bod, 1766). He translated "into Hungarian the congregational songs called old Latin hymns". Based on the data available, we do not know whether month descriptions in Hungarian hendecasyllables appear in Gálszécsi's or Székely's songbooks. (See more: BARTÓK 2002, ItK, 485–501.)

44, 30 A. Gellius

Aulus Gellius (c. 123–165) was a Roman lawyer and grammarian. During his stay in Athens, he wrote the 20 books of *Noctes Atticae* by excerpting several earlier Greek and Latin authors' works. Its grammatical chapters (264–398) can be divided into two major parts. In the first part, the most needed particulars are discussed on an elementary level. The definition and tasks of grammar are followed by the discussion of the parts of speech, then the values and errors of speech are analyzed. The second part is the more elevated ars grammatica. The Alexandrian tradition also appears: poetarum enarratio, the interpretation of poets, is another grammatical work. Syntax is found in this part, for the first time in Latin grammatical literature. Gellius also discusses winds (2. 22. 12. 2. 22. 22.) according to Sylvester's reference.

45, 6 Albula

Small river in Latium; it flows to the Tiber above Rome.

45, 6 Allia

Stream in Latium, next to Tibur.

46, 14 Guarinus Veronensis

Baptista Guarinus (Gianbattista Guarini, Battista Guarino, 15th century) was the son of Janus Pannonius's teacher in Ferrara, Guarino da Verona. He took over the school after his father's death (1460). He is famous as a poet, an orator, and a letter writer as well. His best-known work is his educational manual about the order of learning and teaching (*De ordine docendi ac studendi*, 1459).

47, 8 Meǵǵeſall'a

Having mentioned the better known cities of Hungary and the world, Sylvester here shifts to the important places in his life. Meggyesalja is a settlement in East Hungary, in Szatmár county. Sylvester calls the whole area Meggyesalja. The territory was the property of the Perényi family. Other names of Meggyesalja: Aranyosmeggyes, Meggyes (Mediaş, Rumania).

47, 9 Ioannis a Peren

János Perényi. His father, Gábor Perényi, was lord lieutenant of Ugocsa and Máramaros. In his castle in Nyalábvár, he happily hosted the representatives of intellectual life. In 1508–09 Paulus Crosnensis, Polish humanist, lived here. In 1526, Gábor Perényi died in the battle of Mohács. His widow, Katalin Frangepán, charged Benedek Komjáthy with János's education, and she also asked him to translate Saint Paul's letters (see also 27, 3–4). The castle of Nyalábvár remained an important intellectual centre. In 1533 the printer of Cracow, Hieronymus Vietor wrote with appreciation about Katalin Frangepán. Sylvester also enjoyed the family's support. In his lyrical work, *Rosarium Celeste Virginis Mariae*... published in Cracow in 1527, he laments the fact that he cannot offer his work to his patron, Gábor Perényi, who is no longer among the living.

47, 13 Szińirwārall'a

Szinérváralja (Seini, Rumania), Sylvester's birthplace, about 12 kilometres from Meggyesalja.

47, 20 Est [...] urbs

Nagybánya (Baia Mare, Rumania). It is a famous mining city, about 30 kilometres from Szinérváralja. Sylvester supposedly completed his secondary studies in the urban school here.

47, 21 Rivulum dominarum

Medieval Latin name; its Hungarian correspondents are: Asszonypatak, Asszonypataka. Some think the name refers to the Beginas, who moved here with the Fransiscans, but according to other opinions it specifies that the mining city was the property of the Hungarian queen.

47, 25 Szighet – see also 23, 12

47, 2 Sārwār – see also 23, 12

47, 26–27 primum divinam hanc imprimendi artem – see also 23, 4–5

47, 27 opera quidem et impensa principis nostri – see also 23, 4

47, 27–28 magnifici domini Domini Thomae a Nadasd – see also 23, 11

47, 30 duobus fluminibus, quorum alteri Rabae, alteri Gemmeo nomen est, circumfunditur – see also 23, 12

47, 32 princeps ipse in novam redegit formam

Nádasdy immediately ordered the fortification of the Sárvár castle when it became his property (in 1532, as Orsolya Kanizsai's dowry).

47, 33 Turcae anno 1532 obsidentis

In the summer of 1532 Soliman was besieging Kőszeg. A part of his army

under chief commander Ibrahim moved against Sárvár. They did not attack the castle immediately, but robbed and burnt the neighboring villages. The next attack was on 14th August. Ibrahim, reinforced with a group of janicsárs (Turkish mercenaries), besieged the castle. In the heavy fighting, one of the castle commanders, István Kevés, fell, the other one, Benedek Sibrik, was injured. The defenders of the castle broke out under Ferenc Batthyány's leadership, and scattered the besieging Turks, who retreated.

47, 34 Deinde flumina retando...

In 1532, at the fortifications of the castle the stream Gyöngyös was channelled, the swamps were drained. The overgrowing forests were cut and in their place gardens of fruits and flowers were created. Herbs were also grown, swans were raised in the garden ponds and a wild game park was established as well. Part of the garden produce was regularly sent to the royal court in Vienna.

47, 36 ludum litterarium...

The brick building of the elementary school, see also 23, 6

47, 39 Stephani

Stephanus Byzantinus (6th century) was a Byzantine geographic writer. Besides Herodotos, Strabon, Ptolemaios Claudios, and Plinius the Elder, his work about cities (Περί πόλεων) was an important source of information for the humanists. It was translated into Latin by Thomas de Pinedo with the title *De urbibus*.

48, 8 authore Servio

Marius Honoratus Servius, Roman grammarian lived at the end of the 4th century and wrote criticisms of Virgil. It is believed that he was Donatus's student. Different grammatical works are assigned to him, but only *Commentarius in artem Donati* can surely be considered his work. Here again appears the thought that grammar is closely connected to those sciences dealing with language (philosophy, dialectics, and especially rhetoric). Together with Donatus, he taught that the aim of grammatical studies is to examine the parts of speech, and the interpretation of poetic texts is based on this.

The statement that "oleaster" is masculine and "siler" is neutral is in Sylves-

ter's comment on Aeneid: "fere omnia Latina arborum nomina generis feminini sunt, exceptis paucis, ut »hic oleaster« et »hoc siler«" (*Commentarii in Vergilii Aeneidos Libros,* 12, 766.) That "spinus" is masculine can be read in Servius's comment on Georgica: "spinos iam pruna ferentes prunorum arbor spinus vocatur genere masculino; nam sentes has spinas dicimus." (*Commentarii in Vergilii Georgicon Libros,* 4. 145.) From the exceptions mentioned by Sylvester, "rubus", "dumus", and "spinus" do not appear in Servius's work.

48, 9 Cicero

This is Sylvester's only reference in which he refers not to a grammarian from the classics, but to a writer. According to the second passage of the rule referring to the gender of nouns, the gender of trees is always feminine. Oil tree is one of the listed masculine exceptions. Still, it appears as feminine in Cicero's works. This case is the only example of the phenomena that besides the rule presented in the definition of grammar, *(ars) auctoritas* also appears, in this case one of the authorities of the *optimorum oratorum*.

Otherwise, in other text versions "oleaster" appears as masculine at the given place: "Postea cum ad eum Nymphodorus venisset Aetnam et oraret ut sibi sua restituerentur, hominem corripi ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quodam, quae est arbor, iudices, Aetnae in foro." (Cicero, *In Verrem 2,* 3, 57, 7–8.) Aetna is an antique city in Sicily, at the feet of Etna Hill.

48, 17 Celso

The reference appears in the sense that each nation tries to give names in its own language to trees, herbs, stones etc. Even the Greek, if we can believe Celsus. We know of two authors called Celsus.

A work by Arruntius Celsus, Roman grammarian, touches on the connections of Latin and Greek names as well. *(De proprietate et differentiis Latini sermonis.)* An edition is in the following collection: Vulcanius, Bonaventura ed.: *Thesaurus utriusque linguae [...] Veteres Grammatici Latini et Graeci qui de proprietate et differentiis vocabulorum utriusque linguae scripserunt,* Lugduni Batavorum, 1600.

Aurelius Cornelius Celsus was a medical specialist writer. The fifth chapter of his big summary (*Medicinae libri octo, Noviter emendati et impressi: cum tabula repertoria cuiuslibet libri et capituli,* Lugduni, 1516) is about the treatment of diseases, including the use of plants, minerals, and other materials of medicinal effect. Beside the Latin names, the author also gives the Greek ones: "quod Graeci [...] appellant"; "quod a Graecis [...] nominatur"; "quod Graeci [...] vocant", and with similar expressions.

48, 23 Sulpitius

Johannes Sulpitius Verulanus (Giovanni Antonio Sulpizio) was an Italian humanist. He was born before 1450 in Veroli. From 1475, he studied in Perugia, then in Urbino; around 1480, he was living in Rome, and belonged to Pomponius Laetus's circle. He edited a vast number of texts. He made the editio princeps of Vitruvius's *De architectura*. He published Vegetius Renatus's, Aelianus's, and Frontinus's works. His comments on Lucanus and Quintilianus were published the most times. Some of his poetic works have survived as well. He wrote prosodic summaries, too (*De versuum scansione, De syllabarum quantitate*). Sulpitius edited several grammatical works and Erasmus regarded him as one of the best grammarians of his age.

Sylvester closes the part about the gender of nouns saying that he has explicated enough of the general rules so far. As for the rest of the general and specific regulations, he directs the pupils to other authors. He considers the works put in rhymes the most practical because those are easier to memorize and remain better in the memory. From the more recent authors, he mentions Sulpitius and Lilius.

Their names often appeared together. The volume which included Sulpitius's summary entitled *De constructionis figuris* and Lilius's *De constructione octo partium orationis* was a popular Latin grammar textbook in the first decades of the 16th century. The latter one was published with Erasmus's corrections, thus it is in some cases recorded among his works.

Sulpitius's syntax and his several other grammatical works were written in prose. Nevertheless a version in rhyme of Sulpitius's grammar existed as well, which Sylvester refers to. At the turn of the 15th and 16th century, it was published several times by Jodocus Badius Ascensius (Joost van Assche), the publisher of Dutch origin, working in Paris. In 1508, the work received its fifth "recognitio" *(Quinta recognitio atque additio ad Grammaticen Sulpitianam)*. The work was issued in German-speaking areas in the same year (*Sulpitii Verulani de grammatices arte volumen Jodoci Badii opera per carmina compendiosius communicatum,* Francofurti, 1508), and it was followed by further editions as well.

48, 23 Lilius

Guilielmus Lilius (William Lily) English grammarian was born around 1468. He studied at Oxford. He travelled to Jerusalem, then he educated himself on the island of Rhodes. In Rome, he studied grammar from Pomponius Laetus and Sulpitius Verulanus. He returned to England around 1492. In 1512, the dean of St. Paul School of London, John Colet, appointed him head teacher of the institute (ludi moderator primarius), which was one of the centres of

humanist education. Lilius wrote epigrams in Latin. His epigrams translated from Greek into Latin were published in a joint issue with Thomas More's similar works (*Progymnasmata Thomae Mori et Guilielmi Lilii sodalium*, Basileae, 1518). His death is usually dated to 1523, but some data suggest 10th December, 1522.

Lilius's grammarian activity is connected to his work as a teacher. He prepared two versions of his Latin grammar, in English and in Latin. In the morphology of the latter one, research specifies the relationships of Donatus's, Sulpitius's, Melanchthon's, Linacre's, and Colet's works. Its syntax is a derivation of the above mentioned *De constructione octo partium orationis*. The centralization of education was already being urged by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Henry VIII's lord chancellor. The basis of the standardization of Latin grammar was the compendium linked to Lilius's name. The material was being shaped even after the author's death; it reached its final form around 1540. The use of the English (*A Shorte Introduction of Grammar*) and Latin versions (*Brevissima institutio seu ratio grammatices cognoscendae*) was made compulsory in schools in 1548 by Edward VI's order. The so-called *Grammatica Liliana* was the basis of scholastic Latin education in England for three hundred years. In the 16–17th centuries, this was the most frequently – hundreds of times – published similar work besides Melanchthon's grammar. Different adaptations, extracts were created from "Lilius". The lyrical version recommended by Sylvester could also be one of them.

51, 17 autore Donato – see also 33,7

52, 10 Philippus Melanchthon

Philippus Melanchthon (1497–1560) was a determining figure in the humanism of the Reformation. For scholastic purposes, he resystematized human sciences (dialectics, grammar, profane and ecclesiastical rhetoric). For centuries, his textbooks were used in Protestant schools all over Europe. The most effective one is his Latin grammar. The morphology was first published without the author's name (*Grammatica Latina*, Hagenau, 1525). The following edition contained morphology as well (*Grammatica Latina Philippi Melanchthonis ab autore nuper aucta et recognita,* Hagenau, 1526). Melanchthon created the first edition for elementary education. The didactic aim was more important to him than any theoretical consideration. In the later editions, the text developed in diverse directions. On the one hand, attempts were made to raise the material to ever higher levels. Melanchthon's student, Jacobus Mycillus, significantly augmented classic citations and references (Francofurti, 1540). Later, further adaptations were made. Joachim Camerarius (Lipsiae, 1550) greatly increased

the quality. He incorporated much from contemporary authors' works (Linacre, Scaliger) and the effect of the philosophical grammatical view definitely prevailed. This version was used in universities. As opposed to augmentation, the other direction of changes to the work was simplification, shortening. The first representative of this trend was Lucas Lossius (Witebergae, 1544) who elaborated the material in the form of questions and answers. The different adaptations of Melanchthon's work were published in hundreds of editions. Together with "Philippus" Lilius's grammar, it was the most frequently issued Latin grammar textbook of the 16–17th centuries. Research has dealt a great deal with its effect on *Grammatica Hungarolatina*.

The Greek grammar mentioned by Sylvester was first published in 1518; it had about 40 editions.

52, 11 Priscianum sequutus – see also 37, 28

53, 16 Deuanus

Mátyás Dévai Bíró (c. 1500–1545) belongs to the first Hungarian transmitters of the ideas of the Reformation. His spelling regulation, *Orthographia Ungarica*, is very important in the history of Hungarian grammatical literature. Today we only know about a 1549 edition of the work. No sample has survived of the supposed first edition in Cracow in about 1538. Sylvester probably did not know Dévai's referred ideas and, at any rate, showed in his own work that he did not agree with them.

59, 15 Donatus – see also 33, 7

59, 16 Diomedis grammatici – see also 30, 24

70, 17 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

79, 22 Donatus – see also 33, 7

112, 8 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

113, 24 Donatus – see also 33, 7

114, 11 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

116, 9 in Donato – see also 33, 7

117, 16 in Donato – see also 33, 7

118, 2–3 voce incognita

The expression "incognita" is the result of a text impairment instead of "incondita". In the different Donatus editions both the authentic and the impaired versions appear. Sylvester's direct sample obviously contained the latter one. (See more: Bartók 1999, MNy, 456–459.)

INDEX

The standing numbers relate to the names occurring in the text of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and in the footnotes, the cursive ones refer to the ones in the preface, bibliography, and the explanatory notes. The Latin versions are followed by the names used today in round brackets, at the geographical names we give the Hungarian names appearing in *Grammatica Hungarolatina* in square brackets. Several occurring cities of historical Hungary are now outside the present borders. In these cases, we mark the country in which they are today (RO=Rumania, SK=Slovakia), and we give their names in the language of the given country as well. If the diverse variations are too far from each other because of the alphabetical order, we take up both variants to the index as separate entries, and we use a reference: Ister →Danubius. If the variants follow each other in the alphabetical order, we give both versions in the same entry: Pest [...] Pestum.

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Printed in Hungary by Argumentum Publishing House